

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the departmental management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed **[\$3,000] \$8,000** for official entertainment, **[\$35,920,000]. \$37,652,000** (Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0120-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Executive direction	14	18	14
00.02 Departmental staff services	19	23	24
09.01 Reimbursable program	63	229	226
10.00 Total new obligations	96	270	264
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	5	10	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	102	262	264
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	.....	-3	.....
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	.....	1	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	107	270	264
23.95 Total new obligations	-96	-270	-264
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn	-1	.....	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	10	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	31	36	38
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	4	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	35	36	38
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	63	226	226
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	4	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	67	226	226
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	102	262	264
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	9	17	15
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-5	-9	-9
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	4	8	6
73.10 Total new obligations	96	270	264
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-88	-272	-265
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-4	.....	.....
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	17	15	14
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-9	-9	-9
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	8	6	5
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	85	257	259
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	15	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	88	272	265
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-63	-226	-226

Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-4	.....	.....

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	35	36	38
90.00 Outlays	25	46	39

Executive direction.—Provides for the formulation of Department of Commerce policy on National and Governmental issues affecting programs and functions assigned to the Department.

Departmental staff services.—Provides for the formulation of internal Departmental policy establishing the framework for Departmental operations.

Performance measures.—Departmental Management performs Departmental planning, establishes Departmental policies, and provides administrative guidance and performance oversight to accomplish the Department's mission.

Several indicators are used to measure performance in human resources management, financial management, facility management and acquisition management:

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Meet/exceed government-wide target of 75% for small purchases using credit card	88%	meet	meet
Increase grants and contracts to minority serving institutions	20M	35M	35M
Reduce energy consumption per square foot	34%	26%	27%
Attain unqualified audit opinions	100%	100%	100%
Inspect/correct field facilities to protect staff and information from risk or disaster	12	10	10

Reimbursable program.—Provides a centralized collection source for special tasks or costs and their billing to users. The reimbursable program includes Commerce Information Technology Solutions (COMMITTS), an information technology Government-wide Acquisition Contract set-aside exclusively for small, small disadvantaged, 8(a) and women-owned small businesses.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0120-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	16	17	19
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	.....	1	.....
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	3	9	5
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	5	5
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	33	41	38
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	63	229	226
99.9 Total new obligations	96	270	264

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0120-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	185	220	220
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	57	79	79

General and special funds—Continued**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 1–11, as amended by Public Law 100–504), **[\$20,000,000] \$21,176,000.** (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106–553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0126–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	20	20	21
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	20	20	21
23.95 Total new obligations	–20	–20	–21
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	20	20	21
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	3	2
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	2
73.10 Total new obligations	20	20	21
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–21	–21	–21
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	3	2	3
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	3	2	3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	18	18	18
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	3	2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	21	21	21
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	20	20	21
90.00 Outlays	21	21	21

This appropriation provides for agency-wide audits, inspections, and investigative functions to identify and recommend corrections for management and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides for internal audits and contract audits. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters related to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Inspections services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

Activities under the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) account support the Commerce Annual Performance Plan: U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace; American competitiveness through science and technology and an unrivaled information base; and, effective stewardship of our Nation's resources and assets to ensure sustainable economic opportunities.

The OIG concentrates on programs and operations that have the greatest potential for identifying fraud, recovering funds, precluding unnecessary outlays, and improving management. The OIG identifies the audit, inspection, and investigative universe and determines how it will focus its work on areas that significantly affect the Department's ability to prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

The OIG's Semiannual Report to the Congress provides the following Statistical Highlights:

- Value of questioned costs identified in audit reports.
- Value of audit recommendations that funds be put to better use.
- Value of audit recommendations agreed to by management.
- Arrests, indictments, convictions, personnel actions, administrative actions, and fines, restitutions, judgments, and civil and administrative recoveries.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0126–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	11	12	13
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	3	2	2
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	20	20	21

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13–0126–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	156	200	200

Intragovernmental funds:**WORKING CAPITAL FUND****Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–4511–0–4–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Departmental staff services	80	98	97
09.02 General Counsel	22	26	26
09.03 Public affairs	2	2	2
09.99 Total reimbursable program	104	126	125
10.00 Total new obligations	104	126	125
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	3	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	105	123	125
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	107	126	125
23.95 Total new obligations	–104	–126	–125
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	124	123	125
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	–19	.....	.....
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	105	123	125
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	25	22	14
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	–33	–14	–14
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	–8	8	.....
73.10 Total new obligations	104	126	125
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–107	–134	–125
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	19	.....	.....
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	22	14	14
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	–14	–14	–14
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	8	.....	.....

Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	105	123	125
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	2	11	.....
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	107	134	125
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	— 124	— 123	— 125
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	19	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....
90.00	Outlays	— 17	11	.....

This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, Department-wide administrative functions that are more efficiently and economically performed on a centralized basis.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4511-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	44	47	49
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	9	10	10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	6	6	6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	4
24.0 Printing and reproduction .....	.....	1	1
25.2 Other services	24	39	39
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	9	10	10
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	4	3
31.0 Equipment	3	4	2
99.9 Total new obligations	104	126	125

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4511-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	669	712	712

FRANCHISE FUND**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4564-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	17	23	23
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	16	23	23
23.95 Total new obligations	— 17	— 23	— 23
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	16	23	23
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year .....	.....	4	3
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	— 3	— 3	— 3
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	— 3	1	.....
73.10 Total new obligations	17	23	23
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	— 12	— 24	— 23
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	4	3	3
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	— 3	— 3	— 3
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	1	.....	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	12	23	23
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances .....	.....	1	.....

87.00	Total outlays (gross)	12	24	23
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	— 16	— 23	— 23
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....
90.00	Outlays	— 4	1	.....

This fund finances computer services and other administrative support services on a fully competitive and cost reimbursable basis to Federal customers.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4564-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	14	19	19
99.9 Total new obligations	17	23	23

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4564-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	26	34	34

Credit accounts:**EMERGENCY OIL AND GAS GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT**
(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading from prior year appropriations, \$115,000,000 are rescinded.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0121-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Guarantee loan subsidy:			
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Guarantee loan subsidy .....	.....	2	.....
00.09 Administrative expenses	1	1	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	1	3	.....
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	125	124	121
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	.....	.....	— 115
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	125	124	6
23.95 Total new obligations	— 1	— 3	.....
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn .....	.....	.....	— 6
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	124	121	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded .....	.....	.....	— 115
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	1	3	.....
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	— 1	— 3	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	3	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority .....	.....	.....	— 115
90.00 Outlays	1	3	.....

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records the administrative expenses for this program, as well as the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees committed in 1992 and thereafter, if any. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

Credit accounts—Continued**EMERGENCY OIL AND GAS GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT—Continued***(RESCISSION)*—Continued

The economic outlook for the oil and gas industry has dramatically improved since the program's inception. As such, in light of lower than anticipated demand for oil and gas guarantees, a rescission of unobligated balances is proposed for FY 2002 in this account.

Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0121–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:			
2150 Loan guarantee levels		5	
2159 Total loan guarantee levels		5	
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent):			
2320 Subsidy rate	24.50	34.79	
2329 Weighted average subsidy rate	24.50	34.79	
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority:			
2330 Subsidy budget authority			
2339 Total subsidy budget authority			
Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays:			
2340 Subsidy outlays		2	
2349 Total subsidy outlays		2	
Administrative expense data:			
3510 Budget authority			
3580 Outlays from balances	1	1	
3590 Outlays from new authority			

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0121–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		2	
99.9 Total new obligations	1	3	

EMERGENCY OIL AND GAS GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–4327–0–3–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Default claims			2
10.00 Total new obligations			2
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			
22.00 New financing authority (gross)		2	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation		2	
23.95 Total new obligations			–2
New financing authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)		2	
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations			2
73.20 Total financing disbursements (gross)		–2	
87.00 Total financing disbursements (gross)		2	
Offsets:			
Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources		–2	

Net financing authority and financing disbursements:

89.00 Financing authority			
90.00 Financing disbursements			

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from guaranteed loans obligated in 1992 and thereafter (including modifications of guaranteed loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–4327–0–3–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:			
2111 Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders	500	500	495
2113 Uncommitted limitation carried forward	–500	–495	–495
2150 Total guaranteed loan commitments		5	
2199 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loan commitments		4	
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
2210 Outstanding, start of year			5
2231 Disbursements of new guaranteed loans		5	
2251 Repayments and prepayments			
2262 Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in acquisition of property			–2
2290 Outstanding, end of year		5	3
Memorandum:			
2299 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year		3	3

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–4327–0–3–376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
1101 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury			2	
1999 Total assets			2	
LIABILITIES:				
2204 Non-Federal liabilities: Liabilities for loan guarantees			2	
2999 Total liabilities			2	
4999 Total liabilities and net position			2	

EMERGENCY STEEL GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT*(RESCISSION)*

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading from prior year appropriations, \$10,000,000 are rescinded.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0122–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Guarantee loan subsidy		65	
00.09 Administrative expenses	3	2	
10.00 Total new obligations	3	67	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	145	142	75
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			–10
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	145	142	65
23.95 Total new obligations	–3	–67	
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn			–65
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	142	75	

New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36	Unobligated balance rescinded .....		— 10
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	1	
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	1	
73.10	Total new obligations	3	67
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-1	-68
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	1	
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	1	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	1	68
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		-10
90.00	Outlays	1	68

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records the administrative expenses for this program, as well as the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees committed in 1992 and thereafter, if any. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

In light of lower than anticipated demand for steel loan guarantees, a rescission of unobligated balances is proposed for FY 2002 in this account.

Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0122-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:			
2150	Loan guarantee levels	516	
2159	Total loan guarantee levels	516	
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent):			
2320	Subsidy rate	14.00	12.54
2329	Weighted average subsidy rate	14.00	12.54
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority:			
2330	Subsidy budget authority		
2339	Total subsidy budget authority		
Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays:			
2340	Subsidy outlays	65	
2349	Total subsidy outlays	65	
Administrative expense data:			
3510	Budget authority		
3580	Outlays from balances	1	3
3590	Outlays from new authority		

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0122-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions		65
99.9	Total new obligations	3	67

EMERGENCY STEEL GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4328-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Default claims		103
10.00	Total new obligations		103

Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		68
22.00	New financing authority (gross)	68	35
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	68	103
23.95	Total new obligations		-103
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	68	

New financing authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:			
67.15	Authority to borrow (indefinite)		34
Discretionary:			
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	68	1
70.00	Total new financing authority (gross)	68	35

Change in unpaid obligations:

73.10	Total new obligations		103
73.20	Total financing disbursements (gross)		-103
87.00	Total financing disbursements (gross)		103

Offsets:

Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources	-65	
88.25	Interest on uninvested funds	-3	-1
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-68	-1

Net financing authority and financing disbursements:

89.00	Financing authority		34
90.00	Financing disbursements	-68	102

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from guaranteed loans obligated in 1992 and thereafter (including modifications of guaranteed loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4328-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:			
2111	Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders	1,000	1,000
2113	Uncommitted limitation carried forward	-1,000	-484
2150	Total guaranteed loan commitments	516	
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
2210	Outstanding, start of year		516
2231	Disbursements of new guaranteed loans	516	
2262	Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in acquisition of property		-103
2290	Outstanding, end of year	516	413
Memorandum:			
2299	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	439	351

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4328-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
1101	Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury		65	
Net value of assets related to post-1991 acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable:				
1502	Interest receivable		3	1
1599	Net present value of assets related to defaulted guaranteed loans		3	1
1999	Total assets		68	1

Credit accounts—Continued**EMERGENCY STEEL GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT—Continued****Balance Sheet** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 13-4328-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
LIABILITIES:				
2204 Non-Federal liabilities: Liabilities for loan guarantees			68	
2999 Total liabilities			68	
4999 Total liabilities and net position			68	

Trust Funds**GIFTS AND BEQUESTS****Unavailable Collections** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-8501-0-7-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.00 Gifts and bequests	1	1	1
Appropriations:			
05.00 Gifts and bequests	-1	-1	-1
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-8501-0-7-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	2	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	1	1
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2	2	1
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-2	-1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.27 Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite)	1	1	1
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	1	2	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-1	-1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
90.00 Outlays	1	1	1

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts and bequests of property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Department of Commerce. Property and the proceeds thereof are used as nearly as possible in accordance with the terms of the gift or bequest.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, **[\$28,000,000]** \$30,557,000: *Provided*, That these funds may be used to monitor

projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, as amended, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977. (19 U.S.C. 2346(b); 42 U.S.C. 3218(c), 3219, 5184, and 6701; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0125-0-1-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program	27	28	31
09.01 Reimbursable program	3	2	1
10.00 Total new obligations	30	30	32
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	30	30	32
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	32	30	32
23.95 Total new obligations	-30	-30	-32
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	27	28	31
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	3	2	1
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	30	30	32
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	3	4
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	4
73.10 Total new obligations	30	30	32
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-30	-30	-31
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	3	4	4
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	3	4	4
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	28	27	29
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	30	30	31
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-3	-2	-1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	27	28	31
90.00 Outlays	28	28	30

The administration of EDA's economic development assistance programs is carried out through a network of headquarters and regional personnel.

Direct program.—These activities include preapplication development, application processing, and project monitoring as well as general support functions such as economic development research, information dissemination, legal, civil rights, environmental compliance, budgeting and debt management.

Reimbursable program.—EDA provides grant review and processing services to other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis. Funds received cover the cost of performing this work.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0125-0-1-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	16	17	17
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			1

25.2	Other services	1	1	2
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	2
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	2
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	27	28	31
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	3	2	1
99.9	Total new obligations	30	30	32

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0125-0-1-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	252	270	270
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	13	7	7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, and for trade adjustment assistance, **[\$411,879,000]** \$335,000,000, to remain available until expended. (19 U.S.C. 2343, 2355; 42 U.S.C. 3121, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3171, 3173, and 3231-3233; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-2050-0-1-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Planning grants	24	24	24
00.02 Technical assistance grants	9	9	9
00.03 Public works grants	205	286	250
00.04 Economic adjustment grants	35	50	41
00.05 Research and evaluation	1	1	1
00.06 Defense economic conversion	77	31	.....
00.07 Trade adjustment assistance	10	10	10
00.08 Hurricanes Andrew, Fran and Hortense	1	.....	.....
00.09 Tri-State Floods (Grant) & Upper Midwest Floods	3	.....	.....
00.10 Alaska	8	8	.....
00.11 Norton Sound Fisheries .....	.....	10	.....
00.12 Libby, Montana	8	.....	.....
00.13 Hurricane Floyd .....	.....	56	.....
09.01 Reimbursable program	18	27	18
10.00 Total new obligations	399	512	353
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	18	64	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	442	448	353
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	462	512	353
23.95 Total new obligations	-399	-512	-353
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	64	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	425	412	335
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1	.....	.....
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	.....	-1	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	10	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	424	421	335
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	18	27	18
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	442	448	353
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	981	986	1,039
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	981	986	1,039
73.10 Total new obligations	399	512	353

73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-374	-459	-446
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-18	.....	.....
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2	.....	.....
74.00	Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
	Unpaid obligations, end of year	986	1,039	946
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	986	1,039	946

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	76	49	35
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	298	410	411
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	374	459	446

Offsets:

88.00	Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-18	-27	-18

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	424	421	335
90.00	Outlays	356	432	428

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants for public works facilities, other financial assistance, and planning and coordination assistance needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. EDA assistance stimulates job creation and increases income in distressed communities, promotes greater national productivity and balanced economic growth.

In 2002, EDA's programs will continue to serve as the catalyst for assisting distressed communities in achieving their long-term competitive economic potential through the strategic investment of resources based upon locally and regionally developed priorities.

EDA responds to community priorities and strives to meet its objectives through the use of a broad range of program tools:

Planning grants.—Support the design and implementation of effective economic development policies and programs by local organizations.

Technical assistance grants.—Provide for local feasibility and industry studies, funding for a network of university centers that assist public bodies, nonprofit organizations, and businesses to plan and implement activities designed to generate jobs and income in distressed areas.

Public works grants.—Provide for infrastructure projects that foster the establishment or expansion of industrial and commercial businesses generating employment in communities experiencing high unemployment, low per-capita income, or out-migration.

Economic adjustment grants.—Provide a package of assistance tools, including planning, technical assistance, revolving loan funds and infrastructure development, to help communities counteract either a gradual erosion or a sudden dislocation of their local economic structure as a result of natural disasters, international trade competition, or major plant closings. Provide grants to support Brownfields redevelopment.

Research evaluation grants.—Support studies about the causes of economic distress and approaches to alleviating and preventing such problems, national demonstrations of innovative economic development techniques, and dissemination of economic development information.

Defense economic adjustment grants.—Provide communities impacted by Department of Defense and Department of Energy downsizing, as well as defense contract reductions, with tools for developing integrated plans to adjust to economic dislocations and assist in the implementation of these plans. This program will not be funded in FY 2002.

Trade adjustment assistance.—Provide technical assistance, through a national network of 12 Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers, to certified U.S. manufacturing firms and industries economically injured as the result of international trade competition.

General and special funds—Continued**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—Continued**

Performance measures.—All EDA program activities under this account support the Department of Commerce strategic goals to expand economic growth, trade, and prosperity; to stimulate innovation for American competitiveness; and to advance sustainable economic development. For investments made in 2000, 2001, and 2002, long-term outcome results will be reported by grantees over a period of nine years following grant award and project completion. For example, 2002 grants for construction and revolving loan fund projects are expected to create or retain 57,895 jobs by 2011. Below are EDA's strategic goals and selected performance measures that demonstrate EDA's support of Commerce strategic goals:

EDA Goal 1: Support job creation and private enterprise in distressed communities.

Performance measure	Projected outcomes		
	FY 2005	FY 2008	FY 2011
Number of permanent jobs created or retained in distressed communities	5,790	28,948	57,895
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Percent of grants to areas of highest distress	45	40	40

EDA Goal 2: Build community capacity to achieve and sustain economic growth

Performance measure	Projected outcomes		
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Percent of local technical assistance and economic adjustment strategy grants awarded in areas of highest distress	35	30	30

Note: For FY 2000 actual results have been tabulated.

A more detailed presentation of goals, performance measures and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-2050-0-1-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
41.0 Direct obligations: Grants, subsidies, and contributions	381	485	335
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	18	27	18
99.9 Total new obligations	399	512	353

Public enterprise funds:**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-4406-0-3-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Interest expense	2	2	2
00.02 Defaults and care and protection of collateral	2	3	2
10.00 Total new obligations	4	5	4
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	6		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	9	5	5
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund	-11		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4	5	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-4	-5	-4

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	9	5	5

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	2	4
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	3	2	4
73.10 Total new obligations	4	5	4
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-4	-5	-5
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	4	4
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	2	4	4

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	4	5	5
--	---	---	---

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-9	-5	-5

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-4		

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4406-0-3-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	43	37	33
1251 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments	-6	-3	-3
1263 Write-offs for default: Direct loans		-1	-1
1290 Outstanding, end of year	37	33	29

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4406-0-3-452	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
2210 Outstanding, start of year	3	1	
2264 Adjustments: Other adjustments, net	-2	-1	
2290 Outstanding, end of year	1		

Memorandum:

2299 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year			
---	--	--	--

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for these programs, all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed prior to 1992. This includes interest on loans outstanding; principal repayments from loans made under the Area Redevelopment Act, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, and the Trade Act of 1974; and proceeds from the sale of collateral are deposited in this fund.

No new loan or guarantee activity is proposed for 2002.

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4406-0-3-452	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
0101 Revenue	3	3	2	2
0102 Expense	-2	-2	-2	-2
0105 Net income or loss (-)	1	1		

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4406-0-3-452	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
1101 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	9	5	5	5

Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable:					
1601	Direct loans, gross	45	38	33	29
1603	Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (-)	-1	-1	-1	-1
1604	Direct loans and interest receivable, net	44	37	32	28
1699	Value of assets related to direct loans	44	37	32	28
1999	Total assets	53	42	37	33
LIABILITIES:					
2102	Federal liabilities: Interest payable	3	2	2	2
2999	Total liabilities	3	2	2	2
NET POSITION:					
3100	Appropriated capital	50	40	35	31
3999	Total net position	50	40	35	31
4999	Total liabilities and net position	53	42	37	33

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4406-0-3-452		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.2	Other services	2	2	2
43.0	Interest and dividends	2	3	2
99.9	Total new obligations	4	5	4

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, **[\$157,227,000]** \$168,561,000. (13 U.S.C. 4, 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. 1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. 1484(e), 2354, 2393; 44 U.S.C. 1343; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0401-0-1-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Current economic statistics	89	103	111
00.02	Current demographic statistics	67	70	74
00.03	Survey development and data services	4	4	4
10.00	Total new obligations	160	177	189
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	160	177	189
23.95	Total new obligations	-160	-177	-189
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	140	157	169
Mandatory:				
60.00	Appropriation	20	20	20
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	160	177	189
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	2	16	49
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	2	16	49
73.10	Total new obligations	160	177	189
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-145	-144	-175
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	16	49	63
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	16	49	63

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	128	116	125
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	2	13	31
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	15	15	18
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	145	144	175

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	160	177	189
90.00	Outlays	145	144	175

The activities of this appropriation provide for the collection, compilation, and publication of a broad range of current economic, demographic, and social statistics.

Current economic statistics.—The business statistics program provides current information on sales and related measures of retail and wholesale trade and selected service industries.

Construction statistics reports are provided on significant construction activity such as housing permits and starts, value of new construction, residential alterations and repairs, and quarterly price indexes for new single-family houses.

Manufacturing statistics survey key industrial commodities and manufacturing activities, providing current statistics on the quantity and value of industrial output.

General economic statistics provide a Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL) of all U.S. business firms and their establishments, uniform classification data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual county business data, and corporate financial data.

Foreign trade statistics provide for publication of monthly, cumulative, and annual reports on the quantity, shipping weight, and dollar value of imports and exports, by mode of transportation, detailed commodity category, customs districts, and country of origin or destination. This program covers the Census Bureau responsibilities under the Trade Act of 1974.

Government statistics reports provide information on the revenue, expenditures, indebtedness and debt transactions, financial assets, employment, and payrolls of State and local governments. The Census Bureau provides quarterly information on State and local tax revenue on the national level by type of tax and governmental level, and provides information on financial assistance programs of the Federal government.

Current demographic statistics.—Household surveys provide information on the number, geographic distribution, and the social and economic characteristics of the population.

The Census Bureau compiles housing statistics on the Nation's housing inventory and provides national and regional estimates of housing vacancy rates. Population and housing analyses provide current demographic reports on the geographic distribution and on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population, as well as current estimates and future projections of the population of the United States, and special analyses of demographic, social and economic trends. International statistics provide estimates of population, labor force, and economic activity, including spatial distribution, and analyses concerning aspects of demographic policies, economic policies, and trends for various countries.

Survey development and data services.—The *Statistical Abstract* that the Census Bureau prepares annually summarizes Government and private statistics of the industrial, social, political, and economic activities of the United States. The Bureau conducts general research on survey methods and techniques to find ways of improving the efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness of statistical programs. Data systems development provides advanced data capture,

General and special funds—Continued**SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued**

data processing, and information retrieval technology to meet Census Bureau program requirements.

Survey of Program Dynamics.—The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 required that the Survey of Income and Program Participation be expanded to evaluate the impact of welfare reforms made by that Act. The Survey of Program Dynamics will collect data necessary to determine the impact of these provisions. \$10 million per year for 7 years (1996–2002) was made available for this study.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was established and funded through mandatory appropriations by the Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–113). \$10 million was appropriated to produce statistically reliable annual State data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. The SCHIP will allocate funds to States based on statistics from an enhanced March Income Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Performance measures.—Activities under the Salaries and Expenses account support the Department of Commerce's strategic goal involving promotion of economic growth. The performance goal is to develop relevant, accurate and timely national and community economic and household statistics for decision making.

A more detailed presentation of the goals, performance measures, and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0401–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	85	75	80
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15	27	29
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	103	105	112
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	11	24	25
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	6	6
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5	7	7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	5
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	7	8	8
25.2 Other services	5	5	5
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	5	9
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	3	3
31.0 Equipment	4	4	4
99.9 Total new obligations	160	177	189

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13–0401–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,123	2,351	2,356

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to conduct the decennial census, \$130,898,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, of the total amount available for the decennial census (\$130,898,000 in new appropriations and \$260,000,000 in unobligated balances from prior years), \$24,055,000 is for Program Development and Management; \$55,096,000 is for Data Content and Products; \$122,000,000 is for Field Data Collection and Support Systems; \$1,500,000 is for

Address List Development; \$115,038,000 is for Automated Data Processing and Telecommunications Support; \$55,000,000 is for Testing and Evaluation; \$5,512,000 is for activities related to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Pacific Areas; \$9,197,000 is for Marketing, Communications and Partnership activities; and \$3,500,000 is for the Census Monitoring Board, as authorized by section 210 of Public Law 105–119.

In addition, for expenses to collect and publish statistics for other periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$145,508,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That regarding engineering and design of a facility at the Suitland Federal Center, quarterly reports regarding the expenditure of funds and project planning, design and cost decisions shall be provided by the Bureau, in cooperation with the General Services Administration, to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act or any other Act under the heading “Bureau of the Census, Periodic Censuses and Programs” shall be used to fund the construction and tenant build-out costs of a facility at the Suitland Federal Center.] *collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$374,835,000, to remain available until expended. (13 U.S.C. 4, 6, 12, 131, 141, 161, 181, 191; 15 U.S.C. 1516; 42 U.S.C. 1973aa–5; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106–553.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0450–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Economic statistics programs:			
00.01 Economic censuses	47	43	52
00.02 Census of governments	4	3	6
Demographic statistics programs:			
00.06 Intercensal demographic estimates	5	5	6
00.08 2000 decennial census	4,117	476	141
00.09 2010 decennial census .....	.....	.....	65
00.10 Continuous measurement	20	22	27
00.11 Demographic surveys sample redesign	5	5	13
00.12 Electronic information collection	6	6	6
00.13 Geographic support	32	35	38
00.14 Data processing	23	23	23
00.15 Suitland Federal Center office space renovation/construction .....	.....	43	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	4,259	661	377
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	5	362	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	4,609	271	375
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	7	28	2
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4,621	661	377
23.95 Total new obligations	–4,259	–661	–377
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	362	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	142	276	375
40.15 Appropriation (emergency)	4,476	.....	.....
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106–113	–5	.....	.....
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106–554 (0.22 percent) .....	.....	–1	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	–4	–4	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	4,609	271	375
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	415	679	139
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	415	679	139
73.10 Total new obligations	4,259	661	377
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–3,988	–1,174	–435
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	–7	–28	–2
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	679	139	79
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	679	139	79
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3,589	214	296
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	399	959	139

87.00	Total outlays (gross)	3,988	1,174	435
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	4,609	271	375
90.00	Outlays	3,988	1,174	435

This appropriation funds legislatively mandated economic and periodic demographic censuses and other authorized activities.

Economic statistics programs.—

Economic censuses.—The economic censuses provide data on manufactures, mining, retail and wholesale trade and service industries, construction, and transportation. The censuses are taken every fifth year, covering calendar years ending in two and seven. 2002 is the third year in the 2002 Economic Census cycle. The focus of activity is the printing of millions of report forms and development of electronic data collection, data capture and processing systems to be used in the 2002 Economic Census.

Census of governments.—The Census of governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data about the economic activities of state and local governments. The census collects State and local government data on taxes, tax valuations, governmental receipts, expenditures, indebtedness, and number of employees. This census is taken every fifth year for calendar years ending in two and seven. 2002 is the third year in the five-year cycle of 2002 Census of governments. The focus for 2002 will be on conducting the Government Organization Survey, the primary instrument for developing the complete directory of state and local government entities. In addition, we will finish developing all data collection and processing systems.

Demographic statistics programs.—

Intercensal demographic estimates.—In years between decennial censuses, this program develops annual estimates of the population and its demographic characteristics, for the nation, states, metropolitan areas, counties and functioning governmental units. These data are used for a variety of purposes including the allocation of over \$180,000,000,000 in federal funds, as controls for a variety of federally sponsored surveys, as denominators for vital statistics and other health and economic indicators and for a variety of federal, state, and private program planning needs.

Decennial census.—In FY 2002, the focus shifts from heavy emphasis on closeout of Census 2000 activities and provision of apportionment counts and redistricting data to the processing, tabulation and dissemination of detailed results from Census 2000. Funding will also be used to complete orderly closeout of Census 2000 activities, including working with local and tribal governments who challenge their housing unit counts and group quarters population counts, and implementation and release of Census 2000 evaluation data.

Planning for the next census must begin in earnest in FY 2002. The Census Bureau will take a multi-faceted approach to 2010 planning beginning in FY 2002. First, the Bureau will establish an early infrastructure to allow the Bureau to begin testing major elements of an early census design. The Long-Form Transitional Database (LFTDB) evaluation study will be conducted to enable reengineering of the 2010 Census and full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS will lead to a greatly simplified census in 2010 by capturing the long form data continuously throughout the decade, thus eliminating the need to collect these data as part of the census every ten years. Finally, census intends to restructure the internally developed Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) system to bring it in line with Global Positioning System (GPS). GPS technology and satellite mapping im-

agery will be used to improve the accuracy and increase the efficiency of collecting the street and address information required for the 2010 Census. All of these planning activities are heavily integrated, and build on efforts conducted as part of Census 2000 data collection.

Continuous measurement.—The continuous measurement program, which includes the American Community Survey and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program, will allow the Census Bureau to collect and disseminate, on an annual basis, the types of data collected on the Decennial Census long form. The continuous measurement program will make the Census Bureau the premier source for current detailed characteristics of the population and housing data needed for both near and long-term economic development. The Bureau will continue developing and testing the program in 2002.

Demographic surveys sample redesign.—This program provides for the sample selection of monthly, quarterly and annual household surveys to conform to the redistribution of the population measured in the decennial census. This is done after each decennial census in order to select accurate samples for the major household surveys throughout the decade. A funding increase is required to complete the computer system development and processing of decennial data and to begin listings of housing units.

Electronic Information Collection (EIC).—EIC is the Bureau's program to transform the Bureau's business processes—the collection, processing, and dissemination of information. Making the greatest possible use of automation and telecommunications, EIC seeks to provide the tools and systems to deliver to our customers accurate information quickly and efficiently, with as little burden as possible on those who provide the data to the Bureau.

Geographic support.—The activity's goal is to determine the correct location of every business establishment in the U.S. and its territories. The activity's major components include the TIGER data base and the MAF. TIGER provides maps and geographic information for data tabulation; MAF provides the geographically-assigned address list for the Nation. Together, they provide essential information and products critical for conducting many of the Bureau's programs.

Data processing systems.—This activity provides for the purchasing or renting of hardware and software needed for the Bureau's general purpose computing facilities.

Performance measures.—Activities under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account support the Department of Commerce's strategic goal involving promotion of economic growth. The performance goals are to develop relevant, accurate and timely national and community economic and household statistics for decision making, conduct the Decennial Census (FY 2000, FY 2001, FY 2002) and define, through consultations, policy assessment, planning, research, experiments, and evaluations, the plan for the 2010 Census.

A more detailed presentation of the goals, performance measures, and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0450–0–1–376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	241	159	131
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1,922	93	39
11.5	Other personnel compensation	99	4	4
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,262	256	174
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	213	44	33
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	258	17	7
22.0	Transportation of things	35	5	
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	158	11	10
23.2	Rental payments to others	4	9	
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	257	13	8

General and special funds—Continued**PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS—Continued****Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 13-0450-0-1-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
24.0	Printing and reproduction	40	3	6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	265	152	41
25.2	Other services	463	85	41
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	73	13	13
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	11	8	3
25.5	Research and development contracts	38	2	2
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	19	13	12
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	8		
26.0	Supplies and materials	68	11	6
31.0	Equipment	87	18	20
99.9	Total new obligations	4,259	661	377

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0450-0-1-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	81,845	5,441	3,252

CENSUS WORKING CAPITAL FUND**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-4512-0-4-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
09.01	Current economic statistics	33	32	32
09.02	Current demographic statistics	134	156	156
09.03	Other	5	3	3
10.00	Total new obligations	172	191	191

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	9	9
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	171	191	191
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	181	200	200
23.95	Total new obligations	-172	-191	-191
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	9	9	9

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:				
69.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	171	191	191

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	93	134	134
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	93	134	134
73.10	Total new obligations	172	191	191
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-130	-191	-191
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	134	134	134
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	134	134	134

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	130	191	191
-------	--	-----	-----	-----

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-171	-191	-191

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	-41		

The Working capital fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, functions within the Bureau of the Census which are more

efficiently and economically performed on a centralized basis. The fund also finances reimbursable work that the Bureau performs for other public and private entities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4512-0-4-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	70	62	62
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	31	40	40
11.5	Other personnel compensation	4	5	5
11.9	Total personnel compensation	105	107	107
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	12	26	26
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	9	13	13
22.0	Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	5	5	5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	6	7	7
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2	5	5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	8	7	7
25.2	Other services	6	4	4
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	6	6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	1	1
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	4	3	3
31.0	Equipment	4	4	4
99.9	Total new obligations	172	191	191

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4512-0-4-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,431	2,945	2,950

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, [\$53,745,000] \$62,515,000, to remain available until September 30, [2002] 2003. (15 U.S.C. 171 et seq., 1501 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 286f, 3101 et seq.; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

[For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$200,000, to remain available until expended, for the establishment of satellite accounts for the travel and tourism industry.] (Division A, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1500-0-1-376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Bureau of Economic Analysis	46	49	57
00.02	Policy support	5	6	6
09.01	Reimbursable program	2	2	2
10.00	Total new obligations	53	57	65

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	1	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	51	56	65
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	53	57	65
23.95	Total new obligations	-53	-57	-65
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	49	54	63
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	2	2	2

70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	51	56	65
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	5	5	6
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	6
73.10	Total new obligations	53	57	65
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-53	-55	-64
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	6	7
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	5	6	7
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	47	50	57
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	6	5	6
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	53	55	64
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Reimbursable projects	-2	-2	-2
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	49	54	63
90.00	Outlays	51	53	62

Bureau of Economic Analysis.—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a principal Federal statistical agency, provides the most comprehensive statistical picture available of U.S. economic activity. It prepares, develops, and interprets the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States. These accounts provide key information on economic growth, regional development, and the Nation's position in the world economy.

BEA's statistics are used in formulating and evaluating national economic policy, in planning and formulating Federal budgets, and in allocating over \$115 billion in Federal funds annually. They are used by State and local governments for a variety of planning and analytical activities. Because they can have a major impact on interest rates, exchange rates, and cost-of-living adjustments, they are also of vital interest to businesses for market analysis and decisionmaking, and to households for financial planning.

To prepare the accounts, BEA assembles thousands of monthly, quarterly, and annual economic data series—ranging from national level retail sales to county level wages and salaries—and combines them into consistent and comprehensive sets of accounts.

National economic accounts.—The national accounts are a system of economic accounts that detail the relationship between production and the incomes generated in production and trace the principal economic flows among the major sectors and industries of the economy. They are best known by summary measures such as gross domestic product (GDP), corporate profits, and personal saving. In addition, they provide information on the U.S. capital stock by type and industry; GDP-by-industry; and, through the input-output accounts, information on how industries interact—providing inputs to, and taking outputs from, each other to produce GDP. The national accounts statistics are regarded as the mainstay of macroeconomic analysis.

International economic accounts.—The international transactions accounts are a system of economic accounts that provide information on international transactions in goods, services, investment income, and government and private financial flows. They are best known by summary measures such as the balance of payments and the balance on goods and services. In addition, the accounts provide information on the U.S. international investment position, which measures the value of U.S. international assets and liabilities and changes in those values. The international transactions accounts and the international investment po-

sition are critical statistical tools used in formulating and evaluating international economic policy. BEA's data on direct investment—the most detailed data set on the operations of multinational companies available among the major industrialized nations of the world—are used to assess the vital role these companies play in the global economy.

Regional economic accounts.—The regional accounts are consistent with the national accounts and provide data on total and per capita personal income by region, State, metropolitan area, and county, and on gross State product. The regional accounts statistics are essential for State government revenue forecasting, the allocation of Federal funds to the States, and for private sector investment decisions.

Analysis and dissemination of data on economic trends.—This work consists of the analysis of BEA data on the current economic situation, the publication of the *Survey of Current Business* and other BEA publications, the electronic dissemination of data, and the provision of BEA information to customers.

Implementing BEA's strategic plan.—The dynamic U.S. economy, with its dramatic growth in information technology and services, has changed so rapidly that the BEA data system has been unable to keep pace. Evidence of the serious gaps in our knowledge of how the economy is performing is the statistical discrepancy, which is the difference between GDP as measured by the final expenditures for goods and services produced by the U.S. economy and GDP as measured by the costs incurred and incomes earned in the production of those goods and services (gross domestic income). In theory, these measures should be equal, but in recent years, the divergence between them has grown significantly. In 2002, BEA will focus on improving its economic accounts by taking steps to fill gaps in coverage and reduce existing discrepancies. BEA will work toward expanding and improving the coverage of hard-to-measure services and rapidly growing and changing economic activities, such as e-business. Also, BEA will further improve its measures of the Nation's capital stock and will work toward implementing improved price indexes.

Improving information technology.—Although BEA has made progress in building its critically needed new information technology architecture, the actual re-engineering of systems is still underway. In 2002, BEA will continue to re-engineer work processes on the local area network (LAN) to take full advantage of the efficiencies of the new micro-computer environment. The new LAN and the re-engineered systems will improve the accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of BEA's data and will improve accessibility of the data to customers. In addition, BEA will work to enhance the security of its data.

Policy support.—The Economics and Statistics Administration's headquarters operation advises the Secretary of Commerce and other Government officials on matters related to economic developments and forecasts, and the development of options and positions relating to both macroeconomic and microeconomic policy.

Reimbursable.—ESA provides economic and statistical data and analyses on a reimbursable and advance payment basis to other Federal agencies, individuals, and firms requesting such information. Funds received for these services cover the cost of performing this work.

Activities under Economic and Statistical Analysis support the Commerce strategic goal involving promotion of economic growth.

Performance measures.—BEA will seek to maintain: a ranking of first among 37 countries in producing GDP in a timely fashion, based on measures compiled by the International Monetary Fund; delivery of all data releases on schedule; and a mean rating of 4.3 (on a 5-point scale) in users' satisfaction, as determined by a customer survey.

General and special funds—Continued**SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued****Goal: Provide relevant, accurate and timely economic data.**

Performance measure:	2000 actual	2001 target	2002 target
1a. Timeliness of GDP by international ranking	1st	1st	1st
1b. Reliability of delivery (scheduled releases issued on time)	100%	100%	100%
1c. Customer satisfaction rating (on a 5-point scale)	4.3	4.3	4.3

A more detailed presentation of goals, performance measures, and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1500-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	28	31	35
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	29	32	36
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	7	7
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	3	4	8
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	5	5
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	51	55	63
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2	2	2
99.9 Total new obligations	53	57	65

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-1500-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	449	492	519
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	20	19	19

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING FUND**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4323-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	2	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5	5	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2	2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	3	3	3
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
outlays from balances:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3	3	3
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-1	-1	-1

88.40	Subscription and fee sales	-2	-2	-2
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3	-3	-3

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays			

The Economics and Statistics Administration operates this revolving fund for the payment of all expenses incurred in the electronic dissemination of data, including the acquisition and public sale of domestic, federally funded, and foreign business, trade, and economic information products.

The measures below reflect the performance goals of the Economics and Statistics Administration's revolving fund.

Goal: Increase customer base from 80,000 to 90,000.

Goal: Maintain high level of customer satisfaction, over 90%.

Goal: Increase information content.

Goal: Increase the quality of the STAT-USA/Internet customer experience.

A more detailed presentation of STAT-USA's goals, objectives and performance measures is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4323-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	3	3	3

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4323-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	19	19	25

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION**

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to 44 U.S.C. 3702 and 3703; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service between two points abroad, without regard to 49 U.S.C. 1517; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$327,000 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed \$30,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles; and rental of tie lines [and teletype equipment], [\$337,444,000] \$332,590,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$3,000,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided*, That [\$64,747,000] \$52,320,000 shall be for Trade Development, [\$25,555,000] \$27,441,000 shall be for Market Access and Compliance, [\$40,645,000] \$42,859,000 shall be for the Import Administration, [\$194,638,000] \$196,824,000 shall be for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, and [\$11,859,000]

\$13,146,000 shall be for Executive Direction and Administration: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities without regard to section 5412 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4912); and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities. (15 U.S.C. 637(e), 649, 1501 et seq., 1871, 4001 et seq., 4011 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. 81a et seq., 1202nt., 1303, 1671 et seq., 1673 et seq., 1862, 2031, 2155, 2354, 2411 et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 801 et seq., 2451 et seq., 2651 et seq., 3101 et seq.; 40 U.S.C. 512, 42 U.S.C. 300j; 50 U.S.C. 98–98h, 401 et seq., 2061 et seq., 2401 et seq.; Public Law 99–64; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106–553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–1250–0–1–376		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Trade development	62	66	52
00.02	Market access and compliance	27	33	28
00.03	Import administration	33	41	43
00.04	U.S. and foreign commercial services	190	199	194
00.05	Administration and executive direction	13	12	13
01.00	Total direct program	325	351	330
09.01	Reimbursable program	9	31	31
10.00	Total new obligations	334	382	361
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	12	17	.....
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	330	364	361
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	9	.....	.....
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	351	381	361
23.95	Total new obligations	–334	–382	–361
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	17	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	308	334	330
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106–113	–1	.....	.....
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106–554 (0.22 percent) .....	.....	–1	.....
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	13	.....	.....
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	320	333	330
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	14	31	31
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	–4	.....	.....
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	10	31	31
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	330	364	361
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	112	85	131
72.95	Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	–9	–5	–5
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	103	80	126
73.10	Total new obligations	334	382	361
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	–350	–336	–352
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	–3	.....	.....
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	–9	.....	.....
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	4	.....	.....
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	85	131	139
74.95	Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	–5	–5	–5
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	80	126	134
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	265	264	262

86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	85	72	90
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	350	336	352
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources .....	.....	–5	–5
88.40	Non-Federal sources	–14	–26	–26
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	–14	–31	–31
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	4	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	320	333	330
90.00	Outlays	336	305	321

The activities of the International Trade Administration in the Department of Commerce are intended to develop the export potential of U.S. firms in a manner consistent with national security and foreign and economic policy and to promote an improved trade posture for U.S. industry.

Working as a key part of the Government-wide Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, the International Trade Administration (ITA) will accomplish this objective by achieving program success within its five major subdivisions and through reimbursable programs as follows:

Trade development.—The trade development program assesses the competitiveness of various U.S. industries and performs trade and investment analyses; works with manufacturing and service industry associations and firms to identify and to capitalize on trade opportunities and to pinpoint and to overcome obstacles to increased U.S. exports; articulates U.S. industries' needs, interests and concerns to American negotiators of international trade agreements and assists in the preparation and implementation of negotiating strategies; and conducts export promotion programs directed toward industry sectors.

Market access and compliance.—The Market Access and Compliance Unit (MAC) is the U.S. Government's front-line offensive team working to unlock foreign markets for American goods and services country-by-country and region-by-region. MAC concentrates on market access issues and the development of strategies to overcome market access obstacles faced by U.S. businesses. MAC maintains in-depth knowledge of the trade policies of our trading partners. It monitors foreign country compliance with numerous multilateral and bilateral trade-related agreements, identifying compliance problems and other market access obstacles. MAC's specialists work with other Government agencies to address barriers rapidly, and to ensure that U.S. firms know how to use the market opening agreements. It provides information on foreign trade and business practices to U.S. firms and works to find opportunities and to develop market strategies in traditional markets and in the emerging markets. MAC's objective is to develop and to update continuously current and long-term market access strategies, including developing the information needed to conduct trade negotiations to open markets. MAC's specialists work hand-in-hand with U.S. business, trade associations and other business organizations, Commerce's industry and technical specialists, and the U.S. Commercial Service's domestic and overseas offices. This unit will continue to provide support for the operation of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Import administration.—Import Administration investigates antidumping and countervailing duty cases to ensure compliance with applicable U.S. statutes and administers certain other statutory programs relating to imports and foreign trade zones.

U.S. and foreign commercial service.—The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service counsels U.S. businesses on exporting

General and special funds—Continued**OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION—Continued**

through offices in the United States and overseas countries. The program's goals are to increase the number of U.S. firms that export and the number of foreign markets to which they export; to provide export market information; to promote and facilitate participation of U.S. firms in trade shows; and to encourage and sponsor additional involvement by private, State and local organizations.

Administration and executive direction.—Administration and Executive Direction provide policy leadership and administration services for the other ITA subdivisions. Executive Direction includes the Office of the Under Secretary for International Trade, the Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade, and subordinate offices covering Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Public Affairs, and the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee staff. Administration provides office automation and information technology support systems, human resources services, financial management services, and general administrative assistance for the other ITA subdivisions.

Reimbursable program.—This program includes receipts for services rendered to other Federal agencies and receipts received on a cost recovery basis from private entities for trade events and export information services. ITA proposes to collect fees to offset the costs associated with services and products provided. In 2002, ITA will continue to improve existing products and services to U.S. businesses.

Activities under the ITA account support Commerce's strategic plan.

Goals—Performance Measures:	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Increase U.S. Exports by implementing the national strategy through Government-wide coordination of trade promotion and trade finance programs:			
New to market firms	54,307	54,779	53,958
Improve American competitiveness and access to foreign markets by enforcing compliance with U.S. trade laws and agreements:			
Number of antidumping (AD)/countervailing duty (CVD) cases processed	185	185	185
Promote exports by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):			
New to export firms	33,514	30,336	30,005
Improve U.S. competitive advantage through global e-commerce:			
Number of new subscribers using BuyUSA.com e-services		5,000	5,400

A more detailed presentation of goals, performance measures and targets can be found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–1250–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	132	132	139
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	140	140	147
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	30	31	31
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	13	10	11
22.0 Transportation of things	2	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	10	16	18
23.2 Rental payments to others	6	6	8
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7	7	7
24.0 Printing and reproduction	3	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	56	67	45
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	32	42	45
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	5	5
31.0 Equipment	4	7	7
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	15	15	1

99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	325	351	330
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	9	31	31
99.9 Total new obligations	334	382	361

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13–1250–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,144	2,400	2,427
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	30	49	49

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION**

For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$15,000 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 401(b); purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, [\$64,854,000] \$68,893,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$7,250,000 shall be for inspections and other activities related to national security: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities: *Provided further*, That payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services provided as part of such activities may be retained for use in covering the cost of such activities, and for providing information to the public with respect to the export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce and other export control programs of the United States and other governments. (P.L. 105–85, sections 1211–1215; P.L. 106–508; 10 U.S.C. 7430(e); 15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.; 1531; 19 U.S.C. 1862; 22 U.S.C. 401(b), 2455(f), 2458(c), 3922, 6004–6005; 30 U.S.C. 185(s), 185(u), 42 U.S.C. 300j, 2139a, 5195, 6212, 43 U.S.C. 1354; 46 U.S.C. app. 466c, 50 U.S.C. 82, 98–98h, app. 468, app. 2061 et seq., app. 2401 et seq., app. 2411; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106–553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–0300–0–1–999	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Management and policy coordination	4	4	6
00.02 Export administration	24	31	32
00.03 Export enforcement	26	25	26
00.04 Critical infrastructure	4	5	5
01.00 Total direct program	58	65	69
09.01 Reimbursable program	3	12	5
10.00 Total new obligations	61	77	74

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	11	6	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	59	71	74
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	–4		

23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	68	77	74
23.95	Total new obligations	-61	-77	-74
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	54	65	69
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	5	6	5
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	59	71	74
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	10	9	13
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	10	9	13
73.10	Total new obligations	61	77	74
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-61	-73	-73
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	9	13	14
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	9	13	14
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	51	61	64
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	10	12	10
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	61	73	73
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-4	-5	-4
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-1	-1	-1
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-5	-6	-5
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	54	65	69
90.00	Outlays	56	67	68

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) seeks to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic interests by regulating exports of critical goods and technologies that could be used to damage those interests (while furthering the growth of legitimate U.S. exports to maintain our economic leadership); by enforcing compliance with those regulations; by cooperating with like-minded nations to obtain global support for this effort; by assisting nations that are key exporters or transit points for sensitive goods and technologies to strengthen their own transit and export controls; and, by monitoring the U.S. defense industrial base to ensure it remains strong.

Management and policy coordination.—The management and policy coordination program controls the development, analysis, coordination program controls the development, analysis, coordination, and consolidation of policy initiatives and responses within the BXA. Under BXA's nonproliferation and export control cooperation mission, BXA works directly with government leaders in the Newly Independent States (NIS) to develop effective controls on their strategic commodities and data.

An increase is requested to complete the redesign of the Export Control Automated Support System (ECASS). ECASS will keep U.S. exporters from being completely disadvantaged, thus eliminating possible adverse national security and economic consequences by providing better and faster decisions on license applications.

Export administration.—The export administration program assures that export activity is consistent with national security and foreign policy requirements.

An increase is being requested to support BXA's statutory export control requirements. BXA's portfolio includes a number of high profile program and policy areas with a heavy technical overlap, including computers, encryption, and chemical and biological weapons.

Export enforcement.—The export enforcement program detects and prevents the illegal distribution of controlled U.S. goods and technical data in violation of the export administration provisions of the U.S. Code. Other program responsibilities include enforcement of prohibitions against participating in unsanctioned boycotts against countries friendly to the United States.

Critical infrastructure program.—The Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO) supports the work of the National Coordinator. This includes working with government agencies and the private sector in developing a national plan. The office will also coordinate a national education and awareness program.

Performance measures.—The activities under this account support the Commerce strategic goal to provide the information and the framework to enable the economy to operate efficiently and equitably.

Stimulate Innovation for American Competitiveness

Goals and outcome measures:	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Dual use export controls system:			
Number of high risk transactions deterred	398	512	512
Violations of dual use export control laws:			
Number of investigations accepted for criminal/administrative remedies	93	70	75
Export controls of key nations are strong and effective:			
Number of targeted deficiencies remedied	new	new	20

A more detailed presentation of goals, objectives, and performance measures is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0300-0-1-999	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	24	26	26
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	27	29	29
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7	7	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	5	8	8
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	9	10	15
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	2	1
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	58	65	69
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	3	12	5
99.9 Total new obligations	61	77	74

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0300-0-1-999	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	397	477	481
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1	4	4

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements with

General and special funds—Continued**MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT—Continued**

public or private organizations, **[\$27,314,000] \$28,381,000.** (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0201-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	30	28	28
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	1	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	27	27	28
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	30	28	28
23.95 Total new obligations	-30	-28	-28
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	27	27	28
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	12	10	15
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	12	10	15
73.10 Total new obligations	30	28	28
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-31	-23	-28
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	10	15	16
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	10	15	16
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	19	14	14
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	12	9	13
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	31	23	28
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	27	27	28
90.00 Outlays	31	23	28

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) has the lead role in the Federal Government of coordinating all minority business development programs. The mission of the Agency is to build and to expand minority-owned businesses, which is critical to the national economy. The agency was created to promote private and public sector investment in the development of competitive minority-owned businesses in this country.

Minority Business Development.—This activity provides a variety of direct and indirect business services through public/private partnerships. MBDA coordinates and leverages resources, expands domestic and international market opportunities, collects and disseminates vital business information, and provides management and technical assistance. MBDA also provides support for research, advocacy, and technology to reduce information barriers and improve the participation rate of minority-owned businesses in the U.S. as well as the global marketplace.

In 2001, MBDA will continue to develop databases from a variety of public and private sector sources. These databases will provide timely on-line market information to minority business owners concerning available business opportunities. Additionally, MBDA plans to initiate several projects with the Small Business Administration that are aimed at greater coordination of resources.

Performance measures.—MBDA activities support the Department of Commerce's strategic goal of providing the information and the framework to enable the economy to operate efficiently and equitably. MBDA's activities include goals on improving opportunities for minority-owned businesses to

have access to the marketplace and improving opportunities for minority-owned businesses to pursue financing. Additionally, MBDA will promote electronic-commerce as well as provide business services electronically.

Goal: Improve opportunities for minority-owned businesses to have access to the marketplace.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Performance Measure:			
Dollar value of contracts (in millions)	620	650	650

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0201-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	6	7
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	2	2
25.2 Other services	6	4	4
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	12	12	12
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	28	26	27
99.5 Below reporting threshold	2	2	1
99.9 Total new obligations	30	28	28

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0201-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	101	120	120

**NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
ADMINISTRATION****Federal Funds****General and special funds:****OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES**
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities as authorized by 33 U.S.C. 883i, **[\$1,869,170,000] \$2,177,309,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of the national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That in addition, \$68,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries": *Provided further*, That grants to States pursuant to sections 306 and 306A of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, shall not exceed \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$31,439,000 shall be expended for Executive Direction and Administration, which consists of the Offices of the Undersecretary, the Executive Secretariat, Policy and Strategic Planning, International Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Sustainable Development, the Chief Scientist, and the General Counsel: *Provided further*, That the aforementioned offices, excluding the Office of the General Counsel, shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis above the level of 42 personnel: *Provided further*, That no general administrative charge shall be applied against an assigned activity included in this Act and, further, that any direct administrative expenses applied against an assigned activity shall be limited to 5 percent of the funds provided for that assigned activity: *Provided further*, That any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years shall be subject to the procedures set

forth in section 605 of this Act]: *Provided further, That in addition, not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled "Coastal Zone Management": Provided further, That of the amounts made available to the National Marine Fisheries Service, not less than \$29,000,000 shall be for Alaskan Steller sea lion research.*

In addition, for necessary retired pay expenses under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plan, and for payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55), such sums as may be necessary. (15 U.S.C. ch. 9, 9A, 40, 56; 16 U.S.C. ch. 32, 32A, 33; 33 U.S.C. ch. 17, 22, 26; 42 U.S.C. ch. 97, 103; 43 U.S.C. ch. 29; *Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

For an additional amount for "Operations, Research, and Facilities", \$750,000, to remain available until expended, for a study by the National Academy of Sciences pursuant to H.R. 2090, as passed by the House of Representatives on September 12, 2000. (Division A, *Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.*)

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975, as amended (Public Law 96-339), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 100-627), and the American Fisheries Promotion Act (Public Law 96-561), to be derived from the fees imposed under the foreign fishery observer program authorized by these Acts, not to exceed \$191,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1450-0-1-306		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	National Ocean Service	271	382	364
00.02	National Marine Fisheries Service	418	683	598
00.03	Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	292	365	330
00.04	National Weather Service	602	633	658
00.05	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	110	125	132
00.06	Program support	67	69	153
00.07	Facilities	11	16	18
00.08	Fleet maintenance and planning	14	13	11
00.14	Foreign Fishing Observer Fund		2	
00.15	Other		2	2
00.16	Retired Pay for NOAA Corps Officers	14	14	15
01.00	Total direct program	1,799	2,304	2,281
Reimbursable program:				
09.01	National Ocean Service	67	68	49
09.02	National Marine Fisheries Service	51	52	37
09.03	Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	53	54	39
09.04	National Weather Service	61	61	44
09.05	National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service	18	18	13
09.06	Program support	41	41	30
09.99	Total reimbursable program	291	294	212
10.00	Total new obligations	2,090	2,598	2,493
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	98	133	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	2,102	2,449	2,476
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	25	16	17
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-3		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,222	2,598	2,493
23.95	Total new obligations	-2,090	-2,598	-2,493
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	133		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Operations, research & facilities	1,688	1,931	2,178
40.15	Appropriation, emergency supp P.L. 106-246	58		
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-15		
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-5	
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	68	254	71

43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,799	2,180	2,249
Mandatory:				
60.00	Appropriation	14	15	15
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	276	254	212
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	13		
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	289	254	212
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	2,102	2,449	2,476
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	902	886	1,307
72.95	Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-142	-155	-155
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	760	731	1,152
73.10	Total new obligations	2,090	2,598	2,493
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-2,080	-2,161	-2,368
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-25	-16	-17
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-13		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	886	1,307	1,415
74.95	Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-155	-155	-155
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	731	1,152	1,260
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,524	1,606	1,606
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	542	540	747
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	14	15	15
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	2,080	2,161	2,368
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-201	-180	-148
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-75	-74	-64
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-276	-254	-212
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-13		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	1,813	2,195	2,264
90.00	Outlays	1,804	1,907	2,156

National Ocean Service (NOS).—These programs provide scientific, technical, and management expertise to promote safe navigation; assess the health of coastal and marine resources and respond to natural and human induced threats; monitor and protect the coastal ocean and global environments; and protect and manage the Nation's coastal resources. NOS's role as leader in coastal stewardship supports many of the recommendations contained in the National Ocean Report "Turning to the Sea: America's Ocean Future." These recommendations help provide the framework for a comprehensive ocean agenda which will guide Federal efforts into the 21st Century. To meet the challenges posed in this report, NOS seeks increases for its suite of navigation, response and restoration, and coastal science and management programs. These increases will help strengthen the understanding and protection of our valuable ocean resources, as well as our Nation's economic competitiveness by promoting safe maritime commerce through real-time physical oceanographic data and powerful new digital nautical chart products. Increases are proposed for Coastal Zone Management grants to improve support to States and local communities to address pollution, harmful algal blooms, and other symptoms of a degraded coastal ecosystem. Increases are also proposed to support the National Marine Sanctuaries Program and other marine protected areas.

General and special funds—Continued**OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES—Continued**

National Marine Fisheries Service.—These programs provide for the management and conservation of the Nation's living marine resources and their environment, including marine mammals and endangered species. Through conservation and wise use, these resources can be managed to benefit the Nation on a sustained basis. Increases are proposed to carry out the legislative mandates of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. These increases will allow NOAA to meet its Strategic Plan goals to build sustainable fisheries, recover protected species and promote healthy coastal ecosystems.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR).—These programs provide the critical environmental research and technology needed to improve NOAA services (weather warnings and forecasts, solar-terrestrial services, climate predictions, and marine services) to enable the Nation to balance a growing economy with effective management and prediction of our environment and natural resources. To accomplish these goals, OAR supports a network of Federal scientists in research laboratories and universities through the National Sea Grant College Program, National Undersea Research Program, Office of Global Programs, Joint Institutes. OAR provides the scientific basis for national policy formulation in key environmental areas e.g., climate change, weather research, air quality, stratospheric ozone depletion, marine biotechnology, aquaculture, and environmental observing technologies. The NOAA-wide programs also funded in OAR are Climate Observations and Services, Ocean Exploration, High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC), and Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program.

National Weather Service.—These programs provide timely and accurate meteorologic, hydrologic, and oceanographic warnings, forecasts, and planning information to ensure the safety of the population, mitigate property losses, and improve the economic efficiency of the Nation. NWS is also responsible for issuing operational climate forecasts for the United States. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other government agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community. Funding is proposed to support the National Research Council's recommendation to ensure continuity of modeling funding at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) and establish the NOAA-NASA Joint Center for Satellite Data Assimilation. NWS is also planning to begin the replacement of critical components of its Co-Operative Observer Network.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.—These programs provide for operation of environmental polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites; for the collection and archiving of global environmental data and information; and services for distribution to users in commerce, industry, agriculture, science and engineering, the general public and Federal, State and local agencies.

Program support.—These programs provide for overall NOAA management, NOAA's share of the regional Administrative Support Centers, and aircraft to support NOAA missions.

Facilities.—This program provides for repair and maintenance to existing facilities; facilities planning and design; and environmental compliance.

Fleet maintenance and planning.—This program provides for the repair and maintenance of vessels, including related equipment to maintain the existing fleet and for the planning of future modernization.

Foreign fishing observer fund.—This fund is financed through collections from foreign vessel owners who fish within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. Collections to the fund are used by the Secretary of Commerce to pay the salaries of observers and program support personnel and the costs of data management and analysis of the observer program. The observers collect scientific information on the foreign catch and monitor compliance with provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 as amended.

Performance measures.—Activities under this account support NOAA's seven goals. Each goal has key supporting performance measures as follows:

Goal: Advance short-term warning and forecast services.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Tornado Warnings:			
Lead-time (minutes)	10	13	13
Accuracy (percent)	63	68	70
False Accuracy Rate (percent)	76	73	70

Goal: Promote safe navigation.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Cumulative reduction in critical area hydrographic survey backlog (percent)	24.3	27.8	31.3

Goal: Implement seasonal to interannual climate forecasts.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Accuracy of El Nino/Southern oscillation (ENSO) climate forecasts (correlation with actual conditions)	0.84	0.85	0.85

Goal: Predict and assess decadal to centennial climate change.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Results of 90 percent of research activities cited in the 2001 intergovernmental panel on climate change—third assessment of climate change	NA	90	NA

Goal: Build sustainable fisheries.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
By 2005, ensure that 60% of stocks have sufficient essential fish habitat (percent)	10	40	52

Goal: Recover protected species.

Protected species with population status improved (annual)	16	20	24
--	----	----	----

Goal: Sustain healthy coasts.

Acres of coastal habitat area benefited (cumulative)	46,000	70,000	80,000
--	--------	--------	--------

A more detailed listing of goals, performance measures, and targets are found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1450-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	597	627	644
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	10	10	11
11.5 Other personnel compensation	40	42	40
11.7 Military personnel	31	34	35
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	679	714	731
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	154	155	165
12.2 Military personnel benefits	9	10	11
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	13	13	20
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	34	36	51
22.0 Transportation of things	10	10	14
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	41	43	52
23.2 Rental payments to others	14	14	12
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	49	51	66
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	5	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	44	46	72
25.2 Other services	202	607	263
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	71	72	70
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	2	52
26.0 Supplies and materials	68	69	96
31.0 Equipment	34	35	62

32.0	Land and structures	3	3	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	367	419	535
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	1,799	2,304	2,281
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	291	294	212
99.9	Total new obligations	2,090	2,598	2,493

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-1450-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	11,150	11,262	11,375
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,246	1,219	1,219

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For procurement, acquisition and construction of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, **[\$682,899,000] \$764,861,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That unexpended balances of amounts previously made available in the "Operations, Research, and Facilities" account for activities funded under this heading may be transferred to and merged with this account, to remain available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act or any other Act under the heading "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition and Construction" shall be used to fund the *General Services Administration's* standard construction and tenant build-out costs of a facility at the Suitland Federal Center. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1460-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Systems acquisition:			
00.01 NEXRAD		8	8
00.02 ASOS		4	5
00.03 AWIPS	18	16	16
00.04 Central computer upgrade		15	15
00.05 Polar	131	137	146
00.06 GOES	264	290	293
00.07 Polar convergence	60	73	157
00.08 Radiosonde replacement		5	5
00.09 GFDL supercomputer		4	7
00.10 National data archive		2	4
00.11 Central administrative management system		20	20
00.12 Evansville doppler radar		6	
00.13 CIP/NWS telecommunications back-up			7
Construction:			
00.15 WFO construction	9	12	12
00.16 NERRS construction & land acquisition	6	38	10
00.17 National Marine Life Center		1	
00.18 Alaska facilities		27	12
00.19 Suitland facility		15	6
00.20 Pribilof Island cleanup		8	
00.21 Marine sanctuaries	3	3	16
00.22 Santa Cruz		3	
00.23 Other construction	36	29	4
00.25 NOAA Operations & Research Center rehab.			5
Fleet replacement:			
00.26 Fleet replacement	1	78	20
00.30 Other systems	33	39	
00.31 Fishermen's health care	1		
10.00 Total new obligations	562	833	768

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	42	75	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	593	750	765
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	8	3
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	638	833	768

23.95 Total new obligations	-562	-833	-768
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	75		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	596	684	765
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-3		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-2	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		68	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	593	750	765

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	298	336	673
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	298	336	673
73.10 Total new obligations	562	833	768
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-521	-488	-648
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3	-8	-3
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	336	673	790
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	336	673	790

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	330	262	268
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	191	226	380
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	521	488	648

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	593	750	765
90.00 Outlays	521	488	648

The projects included in this account support NOAA's operational mission across all line offices. Funding is proposed for the National Estuarine Research Reserves Systems Construction and the National Marine Sanctuaries Construction program. Increases are proposed for the follow-on series of geo-stationary satellites and the Department of Commerce's continued participation in the tri-agency converged polar satellite program. Increases are also proposed for the ASOS Program, WFO construction, and a backup system for the NWS telecommunications center. Funds are also requested to complete the conversion of two surplus Navy vessels for fisheries research, complete reactivation of the FAIRWEATHER, and repair the ALBATROSS IV.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1460-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	19	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	2	2
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	17	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	4	3	5
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	19	18	32
25.2 Other services	66	108	142
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	367	549	429
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	4	5
31.0 Equipment	23	40	33
32.0 Land and structures	3	5	9
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	27	86	89
99.9 Total new obligations	562	833	768

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-1460-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	206	135	135

General and special funds—Continued**PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY**

For necessary expenses associated with the restoration of Pacific salmon populations and the implementation of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement between the United States and Canada, **[\$54,000,000, subject to express authorization] \$90,000,000, to remain available until expended.**

In addition, for implementation of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement, \$20,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be deposited in the Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration and Enhancement Fund and of which \$10,000,000 shall be deposited in the Southern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1451-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 State of Washington	18	31	31
00.02 State of Alaska	14	18	18
00.03 State of Oregon	9	16	16
00.04 State of California	9	16	16
00.05 Columbia River Tribes	2	3	3
00.06 Pacific Coastal Tribes	6	7	7
00.07 Pacific Salmon Treaty		20	20
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	58	110	110
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	58	110	110
23.95 Total new obligations	-58	-110	-110
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	58	74	110
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		36	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	58	110	110
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year		57	
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year		57	
73.10 Total new obligations	58	110	110
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-167	-110
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	57		
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	57		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1	110	110
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		57	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1	167	110
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	58	110	110
90.00 Outlays	1	167	110

This account funds Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery for the purpose of helping share the costs of State, Tribal and local conservation initiatives. This account supports NOAA's contribution to a broad interdepartmental initiative bolstering and deploying existing and new Federal capabilities to assist in the conservation of at-risk Pacific salmon runs in the western States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. These Federal dollars would be matched dollar for dollar with non-Federal contributions. In addition, funds would be available to coastal tribes (not to exceed 10 percent) that do not require matching dollars. The account has been established under existing authorities by the Secretary of Commerce and made available through agreements with the Governors of each of the four States for distribution to assist State, Tribal and local conservation efforts. The Secretary will establish terms and conditions for the effective use of the funds and

specific reporting requirements appropriate for ensuring full accountability of the available funds to meet the purpose of the account. Funds are requested to provide for continued implementation of the Pacific Salmon Agreement. This request will provide funds to capitalize the Southern Boundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund and the Northern Boundary and Transboundary Restoration and Enhancement Fund plus provide grants to the states of Washington and Alaska. The two endowment funds are administered jointly by the United States and Canada to invest in habitat, stock enhancement, science, and salmon management initiatives in both countries.

COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE

[For grants to states to protect and sustainably manage coastal resources, \$100,000,000 for Lands Legacy, to remain available until expended, as authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.] (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1462-0-1-302	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)		150	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		150	
23.95 Total new obligations		-150	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		150	
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year			75
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year			75
73.10 Total new obligations		150	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-75	-60
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year		75	15
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year		75	15
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		75	
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances			60
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		75	60
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		150	
90.00 Outlays		75	60

No funds for this account are proposed in FY 2002.

COASTAL AND OCEAN ACTIVITIES

[In addition, for coastal and ocean activities, \$420,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$135,000,000 is for ocean, coastal and waterway conservation programs; of which \$135,000,000 is for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs; and of which \$150,000,000 is for coastal impact assistance as authorized by section 31 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act as authorized by section 903 of this Act: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading for ocean and coastal conservation programs, \$10,000,000 is available for implementation of State nonpoint pollution control plans established pursuant to section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended by P.L. 101-508, other than in non-contiguous States except Hawaii; \$30,000,000 is for competitive grants for community-based coastal restoration activities in the Great Lakes region; \$14,000,000 is for the University of New Hampshire, Building and Pier; \$1,000,000 is for the Sea

Coast Science Center; \$3,000,000 is for the Great Bay Partnership; \$1,000,000 is for the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Marsh Restoration initiative; \$1,000,000 is for the Mississippi Laboratories at Pascagoula; \$8,000,000 is for the ACE Basin NERRS Research Center construction; \$4,000,000 is for Kachamek Bay NERRS research center construction; \$1,000,000 is for the Raritan, New Jersey, NERRS land acquisition; \$2,500,000 is for Winyah Bay land acquisition; \$2,000,000 is for ACE Basin Land Acquisition; \$10,000,000 is for a direct payment to the SeaLife Center; \$10,000,000 is for Dupage River restoration; \$1,000,000 is for Detroit River restoration; \$500,000 is for lower Rouge River restoration; \$8,500,000 is for Bronx River restoration and land acquisition; \$16,000,000 is for a grant for Eastern Kentucky Pride, Inc, of which \$11,000,000 is for design and construction of facilities for water protection and related environmental infrastructure; \$3,000,000 is for a grant to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for brown marsh research/mitigation and nutria control; \$2,000,000 is for land acquisition in southern Orange County, California for conservation of coastal sage scrub; \$3,000,000 is for planning, renovation and construction of facilities for a new national estuarine research reserve in San Francisco, California; \$2,000,000 is for a grant to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for species management and estuarine habitat conservation; and \$1,500,000 is for a grant to the Pinellas County Environmental Foundation for the Tampa Bay watershed for lower Rouge River restoration: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs, \$5,000,000 is for National Estuarine Research Reserves operations; \$12,000,000 is for Marine Sanctuaries operations; \$8,500,000 is for Coastal Zone Management Act grants; \$1,500,000 is for Program Administration; \$4,000,000 is for marine mammal strandings; \$25,000,000 is for protection of Coral Reefs; \$36,000,000 is for Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery grants to States and tribes; \$6,000,000 is for fisheries habitat restoration; \$15,000,000 is for NOAA Cooperative Enforcement initiative; \$3,000,000 is for Atlantic Coast observers; \$3,000,000 is for Cooperative Research; \$3,000,000 is for Red Snapper research; \$3,000,000 is for Aquaculture; \$5,000,000 is for Harmful Algal Blooms research; \$2,000,000 is for Ocean exploration initiative; and \$3,000,000 is for Marine Sanctuaries construction.】 (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

S3643

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1463-0-1-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		420	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts		-420	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)			
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

No funds for this account are proposed in 2002.

**PROMOTE AND DEVELOP FISHERY PRODUCTS AND RESEARCH
PERTAINING TO AMERICAN FISHERIES****Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-5139-0-2-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	2	6	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	5	5
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3	6	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-2	-6	-5
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	-1		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-68	-68	-68
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	-69	-68	-68
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	70	73	73
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1	5	5

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	5	4	4
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	5	4	4
73.10 Total new obligations	2	6	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-6	-5
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	4	4	4
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	4	4	4

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	3	3
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	2	3	2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	6	5

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	1	5	5
90.00 Outlays	3	6	5

An amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from customs duties on imported fishery products is transferred to the Department of Commerce annually from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The American Fisheries Promotion Act (AFPA) of 1980 authorized a grants program for fisheries research and development projects to be carried out with Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) funds. These funds are used to enhance the productivity and improve the sustainable yield of domestic marine fisheries resources.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-5139-0-2-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.2 Other services	1	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	4	3
99.9 Total new obligations	2	6	5

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-5139-0-2-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	4	4	4

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

For carrying out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 95-372, not to exceed \$952,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-5120-0-2-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	2	2	1
Appropriations:			
05.00 Fishermen's contingency fund		-1	-1
07.99 Balance, end of year	2	1	

General and special funds—Continued**FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND—Continued****Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-5120-0-2-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 42.0)		2	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		1	1
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	2	1
23.95 Total new obligations		-2	-1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)		1	1
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations		2	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-2	-1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		1	1
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		1	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		2	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		1	1
90.00 Outlays		2	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	1	1	1
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	1	1	

This program provides compensation to commercial fishermen for damages to or loss of fishing gear, including loss of profits, related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production on the Outer Continental Shelf. The fund is supported by assessments to holders of leases, permits, easements, and rights of way in areas of the Outer Continental Shelf. The fund was established in 1978.

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-5120-0-2-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1	1	1

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION FUND**Unavailable Collections** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-5362-0-2-302	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year		2	2
Receipts:			
02.40 Interest earned	2	2	10
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	2	4	12
Appropriations:			
05.00 Environmental improvement and restoration fund		-2	-10
07.99 Balance, end of year	2	2	2

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-5362-0-2-302	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)		2	10

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2	10
23.95 Total new obligations	-2	-10

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	2	10	

Change in unpaid obligations:

73.10 Total new obligations	2	10
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2	-10

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2	10
--	---	----

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	2	10
90.00 Outlays	2	10

This fund was established by Title IV of P.L. 105-83. Twenty percent of the interest earned from this fund is made available to the Department of Commerce. Funds are to be used by Federal, State, private or foreign organizations or individuals to conduct research activities on or relating to the fisheries or marine ecosystems in the north Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean. Research priorities and grant requests are reviewed and approved by the North Pacific Research Board with emphasis placed on cooperative research efforts designed to address pressing fishery management or marine ecosystem information needs.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

Of amounts collected pursuant to section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456a), not to exceed \$3,200,000, for purposes set forth in sections 308(b)(2)(A), 308(b)(2)(B)(v), and 315(e) of such Act \$3,000,000 shall be transferred to the Operations, Research, and Facilities account to offset the costs of implementing such Act. (Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4313-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year		1	1
Receipts:			
02.80 Coastal zone management fund, offsetting collections	5	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	5	4	4
Appropriations:			
05.00 Coastal zone management fund	-4	-3	-3
05.99 Total appropriations	-4	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year	1	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4313-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program		3	
09.01 Reimbursable program	4	2	
10.00 Total new obligations	4	5	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	4	3	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5	5	
23.95 Total new obligations	-4	-5	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
41.00 Transferred to other accounts			-3
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	5	3	3

68.45	Portion precluded from obligation (limitation on obligations)	— 1		
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	4	3	3
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	4	3	
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	2	1	2
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	2	1	2
73.10	Total new obligations	4	5	
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	— 5	— 4	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	1	2	
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	1	2	
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	3	
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	3	1	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	5	4	
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	— 5	— 3	— 3
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	— 1		— 3
90.00	Outlays		1	— 3

This fund was established by the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA). The fund consists of loan repayments from the former Coastal Energy Impact Program. The proceeds are to be used to offset the Operations, Research, and Facilities account for the costs of implementing the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4313-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	4	3	
41.0 Reimbursable obligations: Grants, subsidies, and contributions		2	
99.9 Total new obligations	4	5	

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4313-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	38		

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4316-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	7	26	4
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	16	21	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	6	2	2
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	6	3	2
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	28	26	4
23.95 Total new obligations	— 7	— 26	— 4
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	21		

New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	6	2	2
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year		4	
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year		4	
73.10 Total new obligations	7	26	4
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	— 3	— 30	— 4
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	4		
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	4		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2	2	2
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	1	28	2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	30	4
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	— 6	— 2	— 2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	— 3	28	2

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 stipulates that sums recovered from awards or settlements for natural resource damages to NOAA trust resources shall be retained in a revolving trust account to permit NOAA to carry out (1) oil and hazardous materials contingency planning and response, (2) natural resource damage assessment, and (3) restoration or replacement of injured or lost natural resources. For a comprehensive description of the Prince William Sound Restoration Program, refer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Natural Resource Damage Assessment account. The 2001 and 2002 estimates transferred from other accounts are preliminary and subject to change. NOAA will utilize funds transferred to this account to respond to hazardous materials spills in the coastal and marine environments, by conducting damage assessments, providing scientific support during litigation, and using recovered damages to restore injured resources.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4316-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1		
25.2 Other services	6	26	4
99.9 Total new obligations	7	26	4

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4316-0-3-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	21		

Credit accounts:

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, **[\$288,000] \$287,000**, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for direct loans for any new fishing vessel that will increase the harvesting capacity in any United States fishery. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Credit accounts—Continued**FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT—Continued****General Fund Credit Receipt Accounts (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-1456-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
0101 Fisheries finance, downward reestimates of subsidies		27	

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1456-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Direct loan subsidy		1	
00.07 Reestimates of guaranteed loan subsidy	1	2	
00.08 Interest on reestimates of guaranteed loan subsidy		1	
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	4	

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	3	
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations		1	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	4	
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-4	

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
50.00 Reappropriation		1	
Mandatory:			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite)	1	2	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1	3	

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	6	4	
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	6	4	
73.10 Total new obligations	1	4	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-6	
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)		-1	
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations		-1	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	4		
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	4		

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		1	
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	3	
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority		2	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	6	

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	1	3	
90.00 Outlays	3	6	

Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1456-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:			
1150 IFQ loans	5	5	5
1150 Traditional loan program	23	19	19
1150 Buyback loans		50	
1159 Total direct loan levels	28	74	24
Direct loan subsidy (in percent):			
1320 IFQ loans	1.00	5.00	0.26
1320 Traditional direct loans	1.00	1.00	-15.66
1320 Buyback loans	0.00	0.31	0.00
1329 Weighted average subsidy rate	1.00	0.80	12.45
Direct loan subsidy budget authority:			
1330 IFQ loans			
1330 Traditional direct loans			
1330 Buyback loans		1	
1330 Subsidy budget authority downward reestimate		-21	
1339 Total subsidy budget authority		-20	

Direct loan subsidy outlays:

1340 IFQ loans			
1340 Traditional direct loans			
1340 Buyback loans		1	
1340 Subsidy outlays downward reestimate		-21	
1349 Total subsidy outlays		-20	
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority:			
2330 Subsidy upward reestimate	1	3	
2330 Subsidy downward reestimate		-6	
2339 Total subsidy budget authority	1	-3	
Guaranteed loan subsidy outlays:			
2340 Subsidy outlays—upward reestimate		3	
2340 Subsidy outlays—downward reestimate		-6	
2349 Total subsidy outlays		-3	

Administrative expense data:

3510 Budget authority, administrative expenses			
3580 Outlays from balances	2	3	
3590 Outlays from new authority, administrative expenses			

This account covers the subsidy costs of guaranteed loans (pre-1997) and direct loans (post-1996) obligated or committed subsequent to October 1, 1991, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended.

FISHERIES FINANCE, DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-4324-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct loans	28	74	24
00.02 Interest payment to Treasury	9	9	9
00.91 Subtotal	37	83	33
08.02 Downward reestimate		19	
08.04 Interest on downward reestimate		2	
08.91 Subtotal		21	
10.00 Total new obligations	37	104	33
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New financing authority (gross)	41	112	43
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	8		
22.60 Portion applied to repay debt	-14	-7	-10
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	35	105	33
23.95 Total new obligations	-37	-104	-33
New financing authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
67.10 Authority to borrow	28	94	24
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	13	17	19
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		1	
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	13	18	19
70.00 Total new financing authority (gross)	41	112	43

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	158	170	193
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from program account, start of year	-2	-2	-3
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	156	168	190
73.10 Total new obligations	37	104	33
73.20 Total financing disbursements (gross)	-19	-82	-36
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-8		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources		-1	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	170	193	190
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from program account, end of year	-2	-3	-3
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	168	190	187

87.00	Total financing disbursements (gross)	19	82	36
Offsets:				
	Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			
	Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources	— 1		
88.40	Non-Federal sources, principal	— 13	— 16	— 19
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	— 13	— 17	— 19
	Against gross financing authority only:			
88.95	Change in receivables from program accounts	— 1		
Net financing authority and financing disbursements:				
89.00	Financing authority	28	94	24
90.00	Financing disbursements	5	65	17
Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 13-4324-0-3-376				
	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on obligations:				
1111	Limitation on direct loans	28	74	24
1150	Total direct loan obligations	28	74	24
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year	129	137	196
1231	Disbursements: Direct loan disbursements	19	74	24
1251	Repayments: Repayments and prepayments	— 11	— 15	— 17
1290	Outstanding, end of year	137	196	203

This account covers the financing of direct loans as authorized by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Funds are not used for purposes that would contribute to the overcapitalization of the fishing industry.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4324-0-3-376				
	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101	Fund balances with Treasury	20	20	17	17
Investments in US securities:				
1106	Federal Receivables, net .....		9	
1206	Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	140	141	140	140
1999	Total assets	160	170	157	157
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2101	Accounts payable	160	22	160	160
2103	Federal liabilities, debt		145	
2999	Total liabilities	160	167	160	160
NET POSITION:				
3300	Cumulative results of operations .....		3	— 3	— 3
3999	Total net position .....		3	— 3	— 3
4999	Total liabilities and net position	160	170	157	157

FISHERIES FINANCE, GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-4314-0-3-376				
	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Loan default costs	4	2	2
00.02	Interest payments to Treasury	1	1	1
00.91	Subtotal	5	3	3
08.02	Downward reestimate		5	
08.04	Interest on downward reestimate		1	
08.91	Subtotal		6	
10.00	Total new obligations	5	9	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	2	2

22.00	New financing authority (gross)	4	10	6
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	7	12	8
23.95	Total new obligations	— 5	— 9	— 3
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2	2	5
New financing authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
67.10	Authority to borrow	2	4	
69.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	2	6	6
70.00	Total new financing authority (gross)	4	10	6
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year		3	4
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year		3	4
73.10	Total new obligations	5	9	3
73.20	Total financing disbursements (gross)	— 2	— 8	— 7
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	3	4	1
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	3	4	1
87.00	Total financing disbursements (gross)	2	8	7
Offsets:				
	Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			
	Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources: Payments from program account		— 3	
88.40	Non-Federal sources	— 2	— 3	— 6
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	— 2	— 6	— 6
Net financing authority and financing disbursements:				
89.00	Financing authority	2	4	
90.00	Financing disbursements		2	1

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4314-0-3-376				
	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:				
2111	Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders			
2150	Total guaranteed loan commitments			
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:				
2210	Outstanding, start of year	62	54	47
2251	Repayments and prepayments	— 6	— 5	— 5
2263	Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in claim payments	— 2	— 2	— 1
2290	Outstanding, end of year	54	47	41
Memorandum:				
2299	Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	54	47	41

This account covers the financing of guaranteed loans obligated or committed subsequent to October 1, 1991 as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended. Funds are not used for purposes which would contribute to the overcapitalization of the fishing industry.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4314-0-3-376				
	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101	Fund balances with Treasury	3	3	3	3
Investments in US securities:				
1106	Receivables, net	1	2	2	2
1206	Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	15	15	15	15
1999	Total assets	19	20	20	20
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2101	Accounts payable	9	6	6	6
2103	Debt	10	10	10	10

Credit accounts—Continued**FISHERIES FINANCE, GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT—Continued****Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 13-4314-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2204 Non-Federal liabilities: Liabilities for loan guarantees		4	4	4
2999 Total liabilities	19	20	20	20
4999 Total liabilities and net position	19	20	20	20

FEDERAL SHIP FINANCING FUND, FISHING VESSELS LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-4417-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 33.0)		6	4
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	8	24	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	16	6	4
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	8		
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund	-8	-24	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	24	6	4
23.95 Total new obligations		-6	-4
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	24		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite)	1	2	
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	15	4	4
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	16	6	4
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	9		
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	9		
73.10 Total new obligations		6	4
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-6	-4
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-8		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	6	4
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-15	-4	-4
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	2	
90.00 Outlays	-14	2	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	8	3	8
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	3	8	

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4417-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
2210 Outstanding, start of year	51	43	39
2251 Repayments and prepayments	-8	-4	-4
2290 Outstanding, end of year	43	39	35

Memorandum:

2299 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	43	39	35
---	----	----	----

Addendum:

Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable:			
2310 Outstanding, start of year	14	14	12
2351 Repayments of loans receivable	-2	-2	-2
2390 Outstanding, end of year	14	12	10

Premiums and fees collected under the Fishing Vessel Obligations Guarantee program for loan commitments made prior to October 1, 1991 are deposited in this fund for operations of this program, loans, and for use in case of default. Proceeds from the sale of collateral also are deposited in the fund for defaults on loans committed prior to October 1, 1991 (46 U.S.C. 1272, 1273(f), and 1274).

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4417-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
0101 Revenue	5	5	1	1
0102 Expense	-5	-5	-1	-1
0105 Net income or loss (-)				

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4417-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	17	22	2	1
Investments in US securities:				
1102 Investments, Net		3		
1701 Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable: Defaulted guaranteed loans, gross	27	14	13	12
1999 Total assets	44	39	15	13
LIABILITIES:				
2104 Federal liabilities: Resources payable to Treasury	44	39	15	13
2999 Total liabilities	44	39	15	13
4999 Total liabilities and net position	44	39	15	13

Trust Funds**NORTH PACIFIC MARINE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FUND****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 13-8220-0-7-306	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)		5	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		5	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5	5	
23.95 Total new obligations		-5	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	5		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.26 Appropriation (trust fund, definite)	5		
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations		5	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-5	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		5	

Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	5	.....
90.00	Outlays	5	.....

The North Pacific Marine Research Institute Fund was created by Section 2204 of P.L. 106–246. Funds are to be administered by the North Pacific Research Board to conduct research and carry out education and demonstration projects relating to the North Pacific main ecosystem. The emphasis of these projects is on marine mammals, sea birds, fish and shellfish populations in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska and near the Alaska Marine National Wildlife Refuge. These funds will also be used to cover the lease, maintenance, and operation costs and to upgrade research equipment for the Alaska Sea Life Center.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the *United States* Patent and Trademark Office provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the [Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, \$783,843,000], *Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, \$856,701,000*, to remain available until expended[: *Provided*, That of this amount, \$783,843,000], *which amount shall be derived from offsetting collections assessed and collected pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376, and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: Provided [further]*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year [2001] 2002, so as to result in a final fiscal year [2001] 2002 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year [2001] 2002, should the total amount of offsetting fee collections be less than [\$783,843,000] \$856,701,000, the total amounts available to the *United States* Patent and Trademark Office shall be reduced accordingly: *Provided further*, That [any amount received in excess of \$783,843,000 in fiscal year 2001 shall not be available for obligation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$254,889,000 from fees collected in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 shall be made available for obligation in fiscal year 2001] *an additional amount not to exceed \$282,300,000 from fees collected in prior fiscal years shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 2002, to remain available until expended: Provided further*, That from amounts provided herein, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2002 for official reception and representation expenses. (Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106–553.)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–1006–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	431	551	664
Receipts:			
02.80 Salaries and expenses, offsetting collections	1,006	1,152	1,346
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	1,437	1,703	2,010
Appropriations:			
05.00 Salaries and expenses	–886	–1,039	–1,139
05.99 Total appropriations	–886	–1,039	–1,139
07.99 Balance, end of year	551	664	871

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13–1006–0–1–376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Patents	739	882	960
09.02 Trademarks	133	133	142

09.09 Subtotal	872	1,015	1,102
09.20 Intellectual property leadership	23	35	37
10.00 Total new obligations	895	1,050	1,139

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	8	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	886	1,039	1,139
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	14	3	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	903	1,050	1,139
23.95 Total new obligations	–895	–1,050	–1,139
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	8	.....	.....

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	1,006	1,152	1,346
68.26 Offsetting collections (unavailable balances)	116	255	282
68.45 Portion precluded from obligation (limitation on obligations) CY	–233	–368	–489
68.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106–113	–3	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	886	1,039	1,139

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	245	254	379
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	245	254	379
73.10 Total new obligations	895	1,050	1,139
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–872	–922	–1,148
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	–14	–3	.....
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	254	379	370
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	254	379	370

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	752	779	854
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	120	143	294
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	872	922	1,148

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	–1,006	–1,152	–1,346

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	–120	–113	–207
90.00 Outlays	–135	–230	–198

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the patent and trademark laws, which provide protection to inventors and businesses for their inventions and corporate and product identifications, and encourages innovation and the scientific and technical advancement of American industry through the preservation, classification, and dissemination of patent information. In addition to the examination of applications for patent grants and trademark registrations, the USPTO provides technical advice and information to other Executive Branch agencies on intellectual property matters and the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights.

Fee collections in fiscal year 2001 are estimated to be \$1,152 million. In fiscal year 2002, fee collections are estimated to be \$1,346 million.

During 2002, the Office will continue to operate through three distinct business lines:

Patent business.—The Patent Business grants exclusive rights, for limited times, to inventors for their discoveries. The activities under this business include all functions in the patent application processing pipeline, including the initial administrative examination of patent applications, the processing of patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the formal examination of patent applications to determine the patentability of a claimed invention,

General and special funds—Continued**SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued**

the post-examination processing and printing of allowed patents, the review for quality, and the quasi-judicial review in appeal and interference proceedings. Other ancillary functions of the Patent Business are the classification, documentation and search systems, and the maintenance of a scientific and technical library.

The fiscal year 2002 program level provides resources at a slightly greater level than the fiscal year 2001 program level. The fiscal year 2002 program level provides resources to maintain quality, integrate agency business practices into e-government, and process incoming applications at essentially the fiscal year 2001 performance level. Additional funding is provided in order to improve recruitment and retention, and for additional costs related to implementation of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999.

Key Patent Business quantity and quality performance measures are:

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Applications received	293,244	328,400*	367,800
Application disposals by examiners	234,344	226,700	223,500
Patents issued	165,504	166,100	166,500
Average pendency (months)	25.0	26.2	26.7
Percent of patents granted that do not qualify for term extension for exceeding 36 months	n/a	86%	78%
Percent of customers satisfied	64%	67%	63%

*Does not include 6,600 patent applications refiled as a result of the enactment of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999, for a total of 335,000 applications received.

Trademark business.—The trademark business has the mission to enhance trademark protection. The activities under this business include the examination of trademark applications to determine whether the statutory criteria for the Federal registration of a trade or service mark are met. The Office issues notices of allowance and certificates of registration based on a trademark attorney's determination. Trademark application examination activities also include *inter parte* proceedings involving oppositions, cancellations, and *ex parte* proceedings.

The 2002 program level provides resources to fund fiscal year 2002 trademark programs and staff levels, including inflationary adjustments. Additional funding is provided in order to improve productivity.

Key trademark business quantity and quality performance measures are:

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Applications received (includes additional classes)	375,428	450,000	540,000
Trademark registrations issued	106,383	106,000	106,000
Trademark registrations including additional classes	127,794	127,000	127,000
Pending time to first action (in months)	5.7	6.6	8.0
Pending time to registration/abandonment (in months)	17.3	19.0	20.0
Percent of customers' satisfied	65%	65%	60%

Intellectual property leadership.—The intellectual property leadership function is organized to help protect, promote, and expand intellectual property rights systems throughout the United States and abroad. The primary function of this activity is to advise, assist, promote, and provide expertise in the area of intellectual property rights. The 2002 program level provides resources to fund fiscal year 2001 Intellectual property leadership programs and staff levels, including inflationary adjustment.

A key policy performance measures is:

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Number of technical assistance activities completed to developing countries and countries moving to a market economy	106	105	125

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1006-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	894	1,050	1,138

99.5 Below reporting threshold	1		1
99.9 Total new obligations	895	1,050	1,139

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-1006-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	6,128	7,449	6,749

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY****SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses for the Under Secretary for Technology/Office of Technology Policy, **[\$8,080,000] \$8,238,000.** (15 U.S.C. 1511(e), 1533, 3704, 3711a; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1100-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program	7	8	8
09.00 Reimbursable program		1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	7	9	9
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	8	9	9
23.95 Total new obligations	-7	-9	-9
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn	-1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	8	8	8
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)		1	1
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	8	9	9
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	16	12	3
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	16	12	3
73.10 Total new obligations	7	9	9
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-11	-18	-9
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	12	3	3
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	12	3	3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	5	6	5
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	6	12	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	11	18	9
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources		-1	-1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	8	8	8
90.00 Outlays	11	17	8

The Technology Administration (TA) is the principal civilian technology agency working with industry to improve U.S. industrial competitiveness and serves as an advocate for U.S. industry in the Executive Branch, before Congress, and in international fora. It discharges this role through the leader-

ship of the Under Secretary for Technology; through the Office of Technology Policy's analysis, formulation, and advocacy of policies to maximize the contribution of technology to economic growth; through the technology development, diffusion, and commercialization programs of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; through the dissemination of technological information by the National Technical Information Service; and through the Office of Space Commercialization, which is the principal office within the Department of Commerce for the coordination of space-related issues, programs, and initiatives.

Performance measures.—The activities under the Under Secretary for Technology/Office of Technology Policy account support the following Commerce strategic goal to provide infrastructure for innovation to enhance American competitiveness.

Performance goal: Promote technology-based growth through partnerships with industry.

	2000 act.	2001 est.	2002 est.
Number of roundtables, seminars, and negotiations held with industry, government and academia to advance TA policy goals	30	25	25

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-1100-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	2	3	3
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2	4	4
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	6	8	8
99.0 Reimbursable obligations		1	1
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	7	9	9

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-1100-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	38	50	50
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1	1	1

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

Federal Funds

Intragovernmental funds:

NTIS REVOLVING FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4295-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	38	47	41
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	5	7	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	41	40	41
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	46	47	41
23.95 Total new obligations	-38	-47	-41
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	41	40	41
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	34	37	18
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	34	37	18
73.10 Total new obligations	38	47	41
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-36	-66	-41
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	37	18	18
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	37	18	18
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	22	23
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		44	18
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	36	66	41

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-21	-20	-21
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-20	-20	-20
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-41	-40	-41

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-5	26	

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS), a component of the Technology Administration, operates this revolving fund for the payment of all expenses incurred in performing the activities of the NTIS, which include the acquisition and public sale of domestic and foreign federally funded research, development, and engineering reports and associated business information.

Performance measures.—The activities under this account support the Commerce strategic goal of providing infrastructure for innovation to enhance American competitiveness. This objective provides infrastructural tools and capabilities that improve the productivity, quality, and efficiency of research and innovation processes.

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4295-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
0101 Revenue	33	35	36	37
0102 Expense	-33	-33	-35	-36
0105 Net income or loss (-)		2	1	1

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4295-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
1101 Federal assets: Fund balances with				
Treasury	39	44	44	44
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	1	1	1	1
Other Federal assets:				
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	1	1	1	1
1901 Other assets	7	6	6	6
1999 Total assets	48	52	52	52
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2101 Accounts payable	11	11	11	11
2105 Other	15	17	17	17
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	2	3	3	3
2207 Other	8	9	9	9
2999 Total liabilities	36	40	40	40
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	11	12	12	12

Intragovernmental funds—Continued**NTIS REVOLVING FUND—Continued****Balance Sheet** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 13-4295-0-3-376	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
3999 Total net position	11	12	12	12
4999 Total liabilities and net position	47	52	52	52

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4295-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	12	13	14
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	3	3
25.2 Other services	9	14	7
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	2	2
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	38	47	41
99.9 Total new obligations	38	47	41

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4295-0-3-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	229	260	260

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY**Federal Funds****General and special funds:****SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES**

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, **[\$312,617,000] \$347,288,000**, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$282,000 may be transferred to the "Working Capital Fund". (15 U.S.C. 272, 273, 278[b-e] a-f, 278g-[h] p, [278p], 290b-f, 1151-57, 1454(d), 1454(e), [1501] 1511, 1512, 3711[a; 40 U.S.C. 759(f)]; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0500-0-1-1376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Operating expenses:			
Measurement and engineering research and standards:			
00.01 Electronics and electrical engineering	39	41	41
00.02 Manufacturing engineering	19	20	20
00.03 Chemical science and technology	33	35	39
00.04 Physics	30	33	37
00.05 Materials science and engineering	52	55	63
00.06 Building and fire research	15	18	16
00.07 Computer science and applied mathematics	46	56	60
00.08 Technology assistance	18	18	18
00.09 National quality program	5	6	5
00.10 Critical infrastructure protection grants program	26	5	5
00.11 Research support activities .....		32	44
10.00 Total new obligations	283	319	348
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	6
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	282	312	347

22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	1	1
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	290	319	348
23.95 Total new obligations	-283	-319	-348
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	283	313	347
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....		-1
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	282	312	347

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	74	76	80
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	74	76	80
73.10 Total new obligations	283	319	348
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-281	-315	-340
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	-1	-1
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	76	80	87
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	76	80	87

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	226	240	267
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	55	74	73
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	281	315	340

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	282	312	347
90.00 Outlays	281	315	340

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is responsible for the measurement foundation that supports U.S. industry, Government, and scientific establishments. NIST's intramural research program is funded by the Scientific and Technical Research and Services appropriation. *Measurement and engineering research and standards.*—

Electronics and electrical engineering.—Includes infrastructure research efforts having an emphasis on measurements to support the fundamental electronic technologies of semiconductors, magnetics, and superconductors; information and communications technologies, such as fiber optics, photonics, microwaves, and electronic displays; electrical power systems; the advanced manufacturing of electronic products; electronic measurement instrumentation; fundamental and practical physical standards and measurement services for electrical quantities; and the development of nanoscale electronic devices. Includes participation in the development of normative standards in all of these areas.

Manufacturing engineering.—Encompasses research, measurements, standards development and support in high-precision dimensional and mechanical measurements, including length, mass force, acoustics, vibration, and ultrasonics; robotics and intelligent machines; advanced manufacturing material removal processes; manufacturing data descriptions, data administration, and information processing; advanced sensors for manufacturing processes; application of information technology for advanced manufacturing, including interoperability issues; and support for nanoscale manufacturing research and development.

Chemical science and technology.—Conducts research in measurement science and develops the chemical, biochemical, and chemical engineering measurements, data, models, and reference standards that are required to enhance U.S. industrial competitiveness in the world market, and to improve public health, safety, and environmental quality. This research includes chemical characterization of materials, process metrology, chemical and biochemical sensing, nanotechnology, health care measurements, environmental measurements, microelectronics, chemical and

physical property data, biomolecules and materials, DNA technologies, and international measurement standards.

Physics.—Investigates the structure and dynamics of atoms, molecules, and micro- or nanoscale structures for quantum computing, information storage, and electronic and optical processing applications; covers the development of high performance sensors, instrumentation, measurement methods, and standards for time, frequency, and optical and ionizing radiation. This includes measurements and standards to support provision of safe and effective radiation diagnostics and treatments and health care research.

Materials science and engineering.—Covers research in materials characterization and the relationships between materials structure and properties in metals, polymers, ceramics, and composite materials; addresses the measurement, standards and technological issues required to stimulate the more effective production and use of materials for applications including health care, automotive transport, and microelectronics. Also develops measurements for understanding materials at the nanoscale.

Building and fire research.—Includes research and development of technologies to predict, measure, and test the performance of construction materials, components, systems, and practices, including support of nanoscale technologies to develop new building materials, and to investigate the scientific principles that govern the phenomena of fire initiation, propagation, and suppression.

Computer science and applied mathematics.—Includes development and demonstration of evaluation techniques, testing methods, and standards to enable usable, reliable, and interoperable computer and telecommunications systems and software; provides leadership and collaborative research in the application and use of mathematics, statistics, and computer science, and support of computing and telecommunications services; and provides leadership and guidance for information security issues for Federal agencies and for public and private sectors in the advancement of critical infrastructure protection.

Technology assistance.—Provides a central source of information and assistance for U.S. industry, academia, and government regrading national and international standardization, conformity assessment activities, and legal metrology (weights and measures) services; and provides, on a reimbursable basis, centralized access to critically needed services, including Standard Reference Materials, Standard Reference Data, calibration, and laboratory accreditation programs.

National quality program.—Extends U.S. competitiveness in business, health care, and education, through performance excellence criteria and other information transfer, and administration of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Critical infrastructure protection grants.—Protects the Nation's critical infrastructures from the widespread vulnerabilities in and risks to the U.S.'s computer and telecommunications systems. Addresses: threats from increasingly sophisticated hackers, criminals and cyber-organizations; the susceptibility of our information infrastructure to cascading failures; risks from insecure network architectures and inadequate security testing and assurance; and the immediate, widely-recognized need for developing more effective means for intrusion detection and protection. Funds private sector research to develop solutions to such challenges, broadly benefiting the public and private sectors.

Research support activities.—Includes centrally managed activities that provide support to all other NIST programs. This support includes competence development in NIST mission-oriented areas of research, high caliber postdoctoral

scientists and engineers, computing support for research programs, and business systems.

Performance Measures.—The activities under this account supports the Commerce strategic goal to provide infrastructure for innovation to enhance American competitiveness.

Performance goals:

1. Provide technical leadership for the Nation's measurement and standards infrastructure and ensure the availability of essential reference data and measurement capabilities. NIST evaluates the performance of its laboratories through external peer review (conducted by the National Research Council), economic impact studies, and evaluation of numerous scientific and technical outputs.

2. Assist U.S. businesses and other organizations in continuously improving their productivity, efficiency, and customer satisfaction by adopting quality and performance improvement practices.

3. Protect the national information infrastructure.

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Standard reference materials available	1,292	1,315	1,350
Standard reference data titles available	63	66	68
Number of items calibrated	2,969	3,100	2,900
Number of technical publications produced	2,115	2,200	2,050
Total number of applications to the MBNQA and Baldrige-based State and local programs	¹ 722	935	954

¹ Partial data.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0500-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	122	135	153
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	10	11	11
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	136	150	168
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	30	34	39
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	6	7	7
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	11	11	12
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	7	14
25.2 Other services	25	30	27
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	10	11	14
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	2	2
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	15	16	16
31.0 Equipment	25	26	26
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	11	17	15
99.9 Total new obligations	283	319	348

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0500-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,965	2,050	2,216

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, **[\$105,137,000] \$106,274,000**, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for necessary expenses of the Advanced Technology Program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, **[\$145,700,000] \$12,992,000**, to remain available until expended[, of which not to exceed \$60,700,000 shall be available for the award of new grants]. (15 U.S.C. 271, 278b, 278k, 278l, 278n; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

General and special funds—Continued

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0525-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Extramural programs:			
00.01 Advanced technology program	198	132	80
00.02 Manufacturing extension partnership	104	109	106
09.00 Reimbursable program	1		
10.00 Total new obligations	303	241	186
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	69	54	67
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	247	250	119
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	40	4	4
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	356	308	190
23.95 Total new obligations	-303	-241	-186
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	54	67	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	247	251	119
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	246	250	119
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	247	250	119
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	492	425	400
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	492	425	400
73.10 Total new obligations	303	241	186
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-328	-262	-300
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-40	-4	-4
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	425	400	283
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	425	400	283
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	57	43	20
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	271	219	280
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	328	262	300
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	246	250	119
90.00 Outlays	327	262	300

This appropriation supports the extension of technology to American industry and fosters the development of broad-based, high-risk technology by industry.

Extramural programs.

Advanced technology program (ATP).—The ATP is the focus of a national effort to help accelerate the commercialization of high-risk, broad benefit enabling technologies with significant commercial potential. ATP is a merit-based, rigorously competitive, cost-shared partnership program that provides assistance to U.S. businesses and joint R&D ventures to help them improve their competitive position. The President's FY 2002 budget proposes suspending the granting of new awards in FY 2002. Resources available in FY 2002 would be used to pay for prior year award commitments and administrative costs while the Department of Commerce conducts an evaluation of the program to see if ATP subsidies to U.S. industry are still merited.

Manufacturing extension partnership (MEP).—As a nationwide system of centers in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, MEP's goal is to improve the competitiveness of U.S.-based small manufacturers. MEP does this by providing information, decision support, and implementation assistance to small manufacturers in adopting advanced manufacturing technologies and business best practices. The centers are created through a partnership between state, Federal, and local governments, educational institutions, and private industry, and they tailor services to meet the needs of the local manufacturing base in the area.

Performance measures.—The activities under this account supports the Commerce strategic goal to provide infrastructure for innovation to enhance American competitiveness. The performance of these activities is evaluated through a combination of external review, economic impact studies, and evaluation of numerous quantitative outcomes and outputs.

Performance goals:

1. Accelerate technological innovation and development of the new technologies that will underpin future economic growth (ATP).
2. Improve the technological capability, productivity, and competitiveness of small manufacturers (MEP).

	2000 est.	2001 est.	2002 est.
Cumulative number of technologies under commercialization ..	170	180	180
Increased sales attributed to MEP (millions of dollars)	670	708	736

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0525-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	23	26	17
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	
11.9 Total personnel compensation	26	29	19
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	7	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	6	6
25.2 Other services	9	6	8
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	3	4
25.5 Research and development contracts		2	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	1
31.0 Equipment	3	3	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	239	177	137
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	302	241	186
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	303	241	186

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0525-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	356	387	233

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278c-278e, **[\$34,879,000]** \$20,893,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0515-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	201	61	21
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	120	26	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	106	35	21
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	226	61	21
23.95 Total new obligations	-201	-61	-21
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	26	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	108	35	21
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-2	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	106	35	21
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	16	195	182
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	16	195	182
73.10 Total new obligations	201	61	21
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-21	-74	-68
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	195	182	135
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	195	182	135
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	9	4	3
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	12	70	65
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	21	74	68
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	106	35	21
90.00 Outlays	21	74	68

This appropriation supports the construction of new facilities and the renovation and maintenance of NIST's current buildings and laboratories to comply with more stringent science and engineering requirements and to keep pace with tightening Federal, state, and local health and safety regulations.

In FY 2002, the request improves the safety and performance of existing NIST facilities by addressing the highest priority maintenance and repair projects. The request does not include funding for the construction of new facilities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0515-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	4	4
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	.....	1	1
25.2 Other services	10	38	14
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
32.0 Land and structures	175	2	.....
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	11	14	.....
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	200	61	21
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1	.....	.....
99.9 Total new obligations	201	61	21

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0515-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	42	51	51

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4650-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Extramural Programs:			
Measurement and engineering research and standards:			
09.01 Electronics and electrical engineering	22	23	23
09.02 Manufacturing engineering	8	9	8
09.03 Chemical science and technology	21	24	21
09.04 Physics	18	19	19
09.05 Material science and engineering	9	10	8
09.06 Building and fire research	14	13	14
09.07 Computer science and applied mathematics	11	14	15
09.08 Technology assistance	19	18	18
09.11 National quality program	3	2	2
09.12 Research support activities	12	15	15
09.14 Manufacturing extension partnership	1	.....	.....
09.15 Advanced technology program	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	139	148	144
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	41	61	54
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	159	142	143
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	200	203	197
23.95 Total new obligations	-139	-148	-144
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	61	54	53
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	140	142	143
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	19	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	159	142	143
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	122	129	155
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-101	-120	-120
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	21	9	35
73.10 Total new obligations	139	148	144
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-132	-123	-143
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-19	.....	.....
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	129	155	156
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-120	-120	-120
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	9	35	36
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	81	109	110
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	50	14	33
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	132	123	143
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-102	-102	-102
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-38	-40	-41
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-140	-142	-143
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-19	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....
90.00 Outlays	-9	-19	.....

The Working capital fund finances research and technical services performed for other Government agencies and the

Intragovernmental funds—Continued

WORKING CAPITAL FUND—Continued

public. These activities are funded through advances and reimbursements. The Fund also finances the acquisition of equipment, standard reference materials, and storeroom inventories until issued or sold.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-4650-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	44	46	46
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	49	51	51
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	11	11	11
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	5	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	16	17	17
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	7	7
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	2	2
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	6	6
31.0 Equipment	34	38	35
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4	4	4
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	139	148	144
99.9 Total new obligations	139	148	144

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-4650-0-4-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	719	723	721

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), **[\$11,437,000] \$14,054,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, and operations, and related services and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That hereafter, notwithstanding any other provision of law, NTIA shall not authorize spectrum use or provide any spectrum functions pursuant to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, 47 U.S.C. 902-903, to any Federal entity without reimbursement as required by NTIA for such spectrum management costs, and Federal entities withholding payment of such cost shall not use spectrum: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended. (15 U.S.C. 1512, 1532; 47 U.S.C. §§305, 606, 901 et seq.; Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0550-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Domestic and international policy	4	4	4
00.02 Spectrum management	3	4	4
00.03 Telecommunication sciences research	4	4	6
01.00 Total, direct program	11	12	14
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Spectrum management	14	15	15
09.02 Telecommunication sciences research	4	12	7
09.99 Total reimbursable program	18	27	22
10.00 Total new obligations	29	39	36
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	6	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	32	32	36
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	35	38	36
23.95 Total new obligations	-29	-39	-36
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	11	11	14
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	21	21	22
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	32	32	36
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	2	4
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	3	2	4
73.10 Total new obligations	29	39	36
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-30	-37	-36
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	4	4
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	2	4	4
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	28	30	33
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2	7	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	30	37	36
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-21	-21	-22
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	11	11	14
90.00 Outlays	9	16	14

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is the principal executive branch adviser to the President on domestic and international telecommunications policy. Additionally, it manages the Federal Government's use of the radio frequency spectrum and performs extensive research in telecommunications sciences.

Domestic and international policies.—NTIA develops and advocates policies to improve and expand domestic telecommunications services and markets so that the benefits of telecommunications are more widely available to consumers. NTIA provides advice to White House officials, coordinates with other Executive Branch agencies, and participates in relevant Congressional actions and interagency and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) proceedings on a host of issues. NTIA's focus is on current and emerging issues such as implementation of specific provisions of the 1996 Telecommunications Act. NTIA develops policies promoting universal service to all Americans, competition in telecommunications and information markets, and development of new technologies. NTIA makes policy

recommendations in such areas as traditional common carrier networks, wireless services and products, the mass media (including advanced television), as well as issues arising from the Internet and electronic commerce.

NTIA advocates the advancement of U.S. priorities in the international telecommunications policy and regulatory areas. NTIA will continue to encourage forcefully the broad liberalization of telecommunication regulations now taking hold across the globe that create significant opportunities for U.S. telecommunications interests and enterprises, including emphasis on the international development of electronic commerce as an essential element of today's information society. NTIA supports U.S. interests in international and regional fora affecting telecommunications standards, infrastructure development and market access. NTIA also represents executive branch concerns related to international telecommunications regulation before the FCC. In coordination with the Department of State and the FCC, the agency also discharges statutory responsibilities with respect to international satellite organizations.

Spectrum management.—NTIA manages the Federal Government's use of the radio frequency spectrum, both domestically and internationally. In coordination with the FCC and with the advice of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC), NTIA supports the spectrum requirements of the Federal Government, makes plans to satisfy the Government's future spectrum needs, coordinates Federal spectrum requirements in shared spectrum bands, and develops and implements policy to use the spectrum effectively and efficiently. NTIA prepares for, participates in, and implements the results of regional, national, and international conferences on spectrum use and allocations. NTIA also is responsible for emergency communications and Federal Government continuity of operations planning for communications during emergency conditions. NTIA coordinates its activities with the private sector through its spectrum openness program and its Internet web site and apprises private sector entities of Government spectrum use and rules and regulations governing this use. NTIA reviews major Federal communications systems to certify that spectrum will be available; conducts frequency band studies to define spectrum issues and makes plans to prevent future interference; and, processes approximately 90,000 annual requests for frequency assignments to meet the communications needs of the Federal Government and support analysis and engineering aspects of spectrum management. NTIA also strives to identify and apply new spectrum saving technologies, identify adjacent band effects for use by designers of future communications, and address the public safety community's need for spectrum and interoperability at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Telecommunication sciences research.—NTIA develops improved spectrum measurement techniques to address the increasing use of broadband technologies, including digital signals, spread-spectrum, and frequency agile systems. NTIA supports the development of wireless technologies by studying the behavior of broadband radio waves in indoor and outdoor environments in order to create more accurate modeling of radio propagation that will lead to improved methods of spectrum sharing among users. Additionally, NTIA prepares and coordinates proposed domestic and international telecommunications standards, develops and demonstrates user-friendly ways to assess the performance of industry and Government telecommunications networks, evaluates future technologies that may facilitate competition in the U.S. telecommunications industry, promotes international trade opportunities for U.S. telecommunications firms and improves the cost effectiveness of Government telecommunications use.

Performance measures.—Activities under this account support the Commerce strategic goal to provide the information and the framework to enable the economy to operate efficiently and equitably.

Goal: Ensure spectrum provides the greatest benefit to all people.

Performance Measure:	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Number of agency-requested radio frequency spectrum assignment actions	90,615	91,000	91,000

A more detailed presentation of goals, performance measures and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Performance Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0550-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	7	8
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1		
31.0 Equipment			1
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	9	9	12
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	16	26	22
99.5 Below reporting threshold	4	4	2
99.9 Total new obligations	29	39	36

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0550-0-1-376	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	82	98	101
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	134	148	148

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For grants authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, **[\$43,500,000] \$43,466,000**, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act, as amended: *Provided*, That not to exceed **[\$1,800,000] \$2,358,000** shall be available for program administration as authorized by section 391 of the Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 391 of the Act, the prior year unobligated balances may be made available for grants for projects for which applications have been submitted and approved during any fiscal year. (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0551-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Grants	25	42	41
00.02 Program management	2	2	2
10.00 Total new obligations	27	44	43
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	26	43	43
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	28	44	43
23.95 Total new obligations	-27	-44	-43
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		

General and special funds—Continued

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND
CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 13-0551-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	26	43	43
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	42	47	59
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	42	47	59
73.10 Total new obligations	27	44	43
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-21	-32	-39
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	47	59	63
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	47	59	63
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3	5	5
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	27	34
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	21	32	39
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	26	43	43
90.00 Outlays	21	32	39

In April 1997, the Federal Communications Commission issued regulations requiring broadcasters to transition from analog to digital broadcasting. Public broadcasters must convert to digital broadcasting by May 1, 2003. The public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction program (PTFP) will facilitate public broadcasters' transition to digital broadcasting. \$43 million is requested in 2002. The program is funded in both the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Department of Commerce. Funding through PTFP will be targeted for digital transmission equipment, while funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will support necessary expenses related to digital program production and development.

PTFP grants strengthen and extend service delivery by the public broadcasting system and assist public broadcasters and non-commercial entities with facilities purchases to demonstrate innovative, replicable applications of digital broadcasting. To facilitate the public broadcasting's transition to digital technology, PTFP will fund broadcasters' acquisition of core digital transmission and base equipment through merit- and need-based grants.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0551-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	1	1
41.0 Grants—Public facilities	26	42	41
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	27	43	42
99.5 Below reporting threshold		1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	27	44	43

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0551-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	10	13	13

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

For grants authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, [\$45,500,000] \$15,503,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act, as amended: *Provided*, That not to exceed [\$3,000,000] \$3,097,000 shall be available for program administration and other support activities as authorized by section 391: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated herein, not to exceed 5 percent may be available for telecommunications research activities for projects related directly to the development of a national information infrastructure: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the requirements of sections 392(a) and 392(c) of the Act, these funds may be used for the planning and construction of telecommunications networks for the provision of educational, cultural, health care, public information, public safety, or other social services: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no entity that receives telecommunications services at preferential rates under section 254(h) of the Act (47 U.S.C. 254(h)) or receives assistance under the regional information sharing systems grant program of the Department of Justice under part M of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796h) may use funds under a grant under this heading to cover any costs of the entity that would otherwise be covered by such preferential rates or such assistance, as the case may be: *Provided further*, That the Administrator shall, after consultation with other federal departments and agencies responsible for regulating the core operations of entities engaged in the provision of energy, water and railroad services, complete and submit to Congress, not later than twelve months after date of enactment of this subsection, a study of the current and future use of spectrum by these entities to protect and maintain the nation's critical infrastructure: *Provided further*, That within six months after the release of this study, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall submit a report to Congress on the actions that could be taken by the Commission to address any needs identified in the Administrator's study. (Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0552-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Grants	14	43	13
00.02 Program management	4	4	3
10.00 Total new obligations	18	47	16
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	16	46	16
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	19	47	16
23.95 Total new obligations	-18	-47	-16
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	16	46	16
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	47	44	62
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	47	44	62
73.10 Total new obligations	18	47	16
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-19	-29	-35
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	44	62	42
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	44	62	42
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	3	1
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	17	26	34
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	19	29	35
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	16	46	16

90.00 Outlays 19 29 35

The Technology opportunities program facilitates the development of the national telecommunications and information infrastructure by promoting the widespread availability and use of advanced telecommunications technologies to enhance the delivery of social services, such as education, health care, and public safety. The program greatly leverages the Federal investment by providing grants for outstanding projects that can serve as national models, evaluating the projects, and broadly disseminating the project findings. By focusing on underserved communities in both rural and urban areas, the program helps to reduce disparities in access to the developing national information infrastructure.

Performance measures.—Activities under this account support the Commerce strategic goal to provide infrastructure for innovation to enhance American competitiveness.

Performance Measure:	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Number of models/grants available for non-profit or public sector organizations	35	80	30

A detailed presentation of goals, performance measures and targets is found in the Commerce Annual Plan.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 13-0552-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	2	2
25.2 Other services	1		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	14	43	13
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	16	45	15
99.5 Below reporting threshold	2	2	1
99.9 Total new obligations	18	47	16

Personnel Summary

Identification code 13-0552-0-1-503	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	20	24	24

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
13-225200 Fees for maps and charts, public, NOAA	19	8	8
13-271730 Fisheries finance, Downward reestimates of subsidies		27	
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	19	35	8

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 201. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 1514), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used for advanced payments not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are in the public interest.

SEC. 202. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by

5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 203. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support the hurricane reconnaissance aircraft and activities that are under the control of the United States Air Force or the United States Air Force Reserve.

SEC. 204. None of the funds provided in this or any previous Act, or hereinafter made available to the Department of Commerce, shall be available to reimburse the Unemployment Trust Fund or any other fund or account of the Treasury to pay for any expenses authorized by section 8501 of title 5, United States Code, for services performed by individuals appointed to temporary positions within the Bureau of the Census for purposes relating to the decennial censuses of population.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this title resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this title or from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 207. The Secretary of Commerce may award contracts for hydrographic, geodetic, and photogrammetric surveying and mapping services in accordance with title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.).

SEC. 208. The Secretary of Commerce may use the Commerce franchise fund for expenses and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of such administrative services as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously as central services, pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356: *Provided*, That any inventories, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made for the purpose of providing capital shall be used to capitalize such fund: *Provided further*, That such fund shall be paid in advance from funds available to the Department and other Federal agencies for which such centralized services are performed, at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of automated data processing (ADP) software and systems (either acquired or donated), and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That such fund shall provide services on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year [2001] 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter, to remain available until expended, to be used for the acquisition of capital equipment, and for the improvement and implementation of department financial management, ADP, and other support systems: *Provided further*, That such amounts retained in the fund for fiscal year [2001] 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be available for obligation and expenditure only in accordance with section 605 of this Act: *Provided further*, That no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, amounts in excess of this reserve limitation shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury: *Provided further*, That such franchise fund pilot program shall terminate pursuant to section 403(f) of Public Law 103–356.

[SEC. 209. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts made available elsewhere in this title to the “National Institute of Standards and Technology, Construction of Research Facilities”, \$4,000,000 is appropriated to the Institute at Saint Anselm College, \$4,000,000 is appropriated to fund a cooperative agreement with the Medical University of South Carolina, \$3,000,000 is appropriated to the Thayer School of Engineering for the biocommodity and biomass research initiative, and \$3,000,000 is appropriated to

establish the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection at the Institute for Security Technology Studies.

In addition, of the amounts for “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction”, \$5,000,000 shall be for a grant for Eastern Kentucky Pride, Inc., for design and construction of facilities for water protection and related environmental infrastructure.]

[SEC. 210. (a) The Secretary of Commerce shall establish and administer through the National Ocean Service the Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship Program. Under the program, the Secretary shall award graduate education scholarships in marine biology, oceanography, or maritime archaeology, including the curation, preservation, and display of maritime artifacts, to be known as “Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarships”.

(b) The purpose of the Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship Program is to recognize outstanding scholarship in marine biology, oceanography, or maritime archaeology, particularly by women and members of minority groups, and encourage independent graduate level research in such fields of study.

(c) Each Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship award—

(1) shall be used to support a candidate’s graduate studies in marine biology, oceanography, or maritime archaeology at a sponsoring institution; and

(2) shall be made available to individual candidates in accordance with guidelines issued by the Secretary.

(d) The amount of each Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarship shall be provided directly to each recipient selected by the Secretary upon receipt of certification that the recipient will adhere to a specific and detailed plan of study and research approved by the sponsoring institution.

(e) The Secretary shall make 1 percent of the amount appropriated each fiscal year to carry out the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (46 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) available for Dr. Nancy Foster Scholarships.

(f) Repayment of the award shall be made to the Secretary in the case of fraud or noncompliance.] (*Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-553.*)

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 605. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year [2001, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act,] 2002 shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions, or activities presently performed by Federal employees; unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year [2001,

or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act,] 2002 shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of [“\$500,000”] \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 606. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of vessels for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in shipyards located outside of the United States.

SEC. 607. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 608. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which such funds are made available that such guidelines do not differ in any respect from the proposed guidelines published by the Commission on October 1, 1993 (58 Fed. Reg. 51266).

SEC. 609. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any United Nations undertaking when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds: (1) that the United Nations undertaking is a peacekeeping mission; (2) that such undertaking will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national; and (3) that the President’s military advisors have not submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national security interests of the United States and the President has not submitted to the Congress such a recommendation.

[SEC. 610. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be expended for any purpose for which appropriations are prohibited by section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.

(b) The requirements in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 609 of that Act shall continue to apply during fiscal year 2001.]

SEC. [611] 610. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to provide the following amenities or personal comforts in the Federal prison system—

(1) in-cell television viewing except for prisoners who are segregated from the general prison population for their own safety;

(2) the viewing of R, X, and NC-17 rated movies, through whatever medium presented;

(3) any instruction (live or through broadcasts) or training equipment for boxing, wrestling, judo, karate, or other martial art, or any bodybuilding or weightlifting equipment of any sort;

(4) possession of in-cell coffee pots, hot plates or heating elements; or

(5) the use or possession of any electric or electronic musical instrument.

[SEC. 612. None of the funds made available in title II for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) under the headings “Operations, Research, and Facilities” and “Procurement,

Acquisition and Construction” may be used to implement sections 603, 604, and 605 of Public Law 102–567: *Provided*, That NOAA may develop a modernization plan for its fisheries research vessels that takes fully into account opportunities for contracting for fisheries surveys.]

SEC. [613] 611. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

[SEC. 614. Hereafter, none of the funds made available in this Act to the Federal Bureau of Prisons may be used to distribute or make available any commercially published information or material to a prisoner when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that such information or material is sexually explicit or features nudity.]

SEC. [615] 612. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “Office of Justice Programs—State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, not more than 90 percent of the amount to be awarded to an entity under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant shall be made available to such an entity when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the entity that employs a public safety officer (as such term is defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968) does not provide such a public safety officer who retires or is separated from service due to injury suffered as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty while responding to an emergency situation or a hot pursuit (as such terms are defined by State law) with the same or better level of health insurance benefits at the time of retirement or separation as they received while on duty.

SEC. [616] 613. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. [617] 614. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be expended for any purpose for which appropriations are prohibited by section 616 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as amended.

[(b) Subsection (a)(1) of section 616 of that Act, as amended, is further amended—

(1) by striking “and” after “Toussaint,”; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon at the end of the subsection, “, Jean Leopold Dominique, Jean-Claude Louissaint, Legitime Athis and his wife, Christa Joseph Athis, Jean-Michel Olophene, Claudy Myrthil, Merilus Deus, and Ferdinand Dorvil”.]

[(c)] (b) The requirements in subsections (b) and (c) of section 616 of that Act shall continue to apply during fiscal year [2001] 2002.

SEC. [618] 615. None of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law may be used for: (1) the implementation of any tax or fee in connection with the implementation of 18 U.S.C. 922(t); and (2) any system to implement 18 U.S.C. 922(t) that does not require and result in the destruction of any identifying information submitted by or on behalf of any person who has been determined not to be prohibited from owning a firearm.

SEC. [619] 616. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established under 42 U.S.C. 10601 in any fiscal year in excess of [\$537,500,000] \$575,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the following fiscal year.

SEC. [620] 617. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

[SEC. 621. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be available for the purpose of granting either immigrant or non-immigrant visas, or both, consistent with the Secretary’s determina-

tion under section 243(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to citizens, subjects, nationals, or residents of countries that the Attorney General has determined deny or unreasonably delay accepting the return of citizens, subjects, nationals, or residents under that section.]

SEC. [622] 618. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a maximum or high security prisoner, other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. [623] 619. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.

SEC. [624] 620. Beginning 60 days from the date of the enactment of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the participation by delegates of the United States to the Standing Consultative Commission unless the President certifies and so reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the United States Government is not implementing the Memorandum of Understanding Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems of May 26, 1972, entered into in New York on September 26, 1997, by the United States, Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine, or until the Senate provides its advice and consent to the Memorandum of Understanding.

[SEC. 625. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be available to the Department of State to approve the purchase of property in Arlington, Virginia by the Xinhua News Agency.]

[SEC. 626. Title 18, section 4006(b)(1) is amended by inserting, “, the Federal Bureau of Investigation” after “United States Marshals Service”.]

[SEC. 627. Section 3022 of the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (113 Stat. 100) is amended by striking “between the date of enactment of this Act and October 1, 2000.”.]

[SEC. 628. Section 623 of H.R. 3421 (the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 3645)), as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(1) of Public Law 106–113 (113 Stat. 1535), is amended—

(a) in subsection (a)(1) by striking “The Northern Fund and Southern Fund shall each receive \$10,000,000 of the amounts authorized by this section.”;

(b) by striking subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

“(d)(1) PACIFIC SALMON TREATY.—

“(A) For capitalizing the Northern Fund there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 a total of \$75,000,000.

“(B) For capitalizing the Southern Fund there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 a total of \$65,000,000.

“(C) To provide economic adjustment assistance to fishermen pursuant to the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement, there is authorized to be appropriated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002 a total of \$30,000,000.

“(2) PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY.—

“(A) For salmon habitat restoration, salmon stock enhancement, and salmon research, including the construction of salmon research and related facilities, there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, \$90,000,000 to the States of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subparagraph shall be made available as direct payments. The State of Alaska may allocate a portion of any funds it receives under this subsection to eligible activities outside Alaska.

“(B) For salmon habitat restoration, salmon stock enhancement, salmon research, and supplementation activities, there is authorized to be appropriated in each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, \$10,000,000 to be divided between the Pacific Coastal

tribes (as defined by the Secretary of Commerce) and the Columbia River tribes (as defined by the Secretary of Commerce).”.]

【SEC. 629. Section 3(3) of the Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3002(3)) is amended by inserting “and includes pari-mutuel wagers, where lawful in each State involved, placed or transmitted by an individual in one State via telephone or other electronic media and accepted by an off-track betting system in the same or another State, as well as the combination of any pari-mutuel wagering pools” after “another State”.]】

【SEC. 630. (a) Section 7A(a) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Except as exempted pursuant to subsection (c), no person shall acquire, directly or indirectly, any voting securities or assets of any other person, unless both persons (or in the case of a tender offer, the acquiring person) file notification pursuant to rules under subsection (d)(1) and the waiting period described in subsection (b)(1) has expired, if—

“(1) the acquiring person, or the person whose voting securities or assets are being acquired, is engaged in commerce or in any activity affecting commerce; and

“(2) as a result of such acquisition, the acquiring person would hold an aggregate total amount of the voting securities and assets of the acquired person—

“(A) in excess of \$200,000,000 (as adjusted and published for each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2004, in the same manner as provided in section 8(a)(5) to reflect the percentage change in the gross national product for such fiscal year compared to the gross national product for the year ending September 30, 2003); or

“(B)(i) in excess of \$50,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) but not in excess of \$200,000,000 (as so adjusted and published); and

“(ii)(I) any voting securities or assets of a person engaged in manufacturing which has annual net sales or total assets of \$10,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) or more are being acquired by any person which has total assets or annual net sales of \$100,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) or more;

“(II) any voting securities or assets of a person not engaged in manufacturing which has total assets of \$10,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) or more are being acquired by any person which has total assets or annual net sales of \$100,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) or more; or

“(III) any voting securities or assets of a person with annual net sales or total assets of \$100,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) or more are being acquired by any person with total assets or annual net sales of \$10,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) or more.

In the case of a tender offer, the person whose voting securities are sought to be acquired by a person required to file notification under this subsection shall file notification pursuant to rules under subsection (d).”.

(b) Section 605 of title VI of Public Law 101–162 (15 U.S.C. 18a note) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” after “SEC. 605.”,

(2) in the 1st sentence—

(A) by striking “at \$45,000” and inserting “in subsection (b)”, and

(B) by striking “Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976” and inserting “section 7A of the Clayton Act”, and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) The filing fees referred to in subsection (a) are—

“(1) \$45,000 if the aggregate total amount determined under section 7A(a)(2) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)(2)) is less than \$100,000,000 (as adjusted and published for each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2004, in the same manner as provided in section 8(a)(5) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 19(a)(5)) to reflect the percentage change in the gross national product for such fiscal year compared to the gross national product for the year ending September 30, 2003);

“(2) \$125,000 if the aggregate total amount determined under section 7A(a)(2) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)(2)) is not less than \$100,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) but less than \$500,000,000 (as so adjusted and published); and

“(3) \$280,000 if the aggregate total amount determined under section 7A(a)(2) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)(2)) is not less than \$500,000,000 (as so adjusted and published).”.

(4) by striking “States.” and inserting “States”, and

(5) by adding a period at the end.

(c) Section 7A(e)(1) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(e)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”, and

(2) by inserting at the end the following:

“(B)(i) The Assistant Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall each designate a senior official who does not have direct responsibility for the review of any enforcement recommendation under this section concerning the transaction at issue, to hear any petition filed by such person to determine—

“(I) whether the request for additional information or documentary material is unreasonably cumulative, unduly burdensome, or duplicative; or

“(II) whether the request for additional information or documentary material has been substantially complied with by the petitioning person.

“(ii) Internal review procedures for petitions filed pursuant to clause (i) shall include reasonable deadlines for expedited review of such petitions, after reasonable negotiations with investigative staff, in order to avoid undue delay of the merger review process.

“(iii) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall conduct an internal review and implement reforms of the merger review process in order to eliminate unnecessary burden, remove costly duplication, and eliminate undue delay, in order to achieve a more effective and more efficient merger review process.

“(iv) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall issue or amend their respective industry guidance, regulations, operating manuals and relevant policy documents, to the extent appropriate, to implement each reform in this subparagraph.

“(v) Not later than 180 days after the date the of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission shall each report to Congress—

“(I) which reforms each agency has adopted under this subparagraph;

“(II) which steps each has taken to implement such internal reforms; and

“(III) the effects of such reforms.”.

(d) Section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(2), by striking “20 days” and inserting “30 days”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) If the end of any period of time provided in this section falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal public holiday (as defined in section 6103(a) of title 5 of the United States Code), then such period shall be extended to the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal public holiday.”.

(e) This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the 1st day of the 1st month that begins more than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.】

【SEC. 631. (a) The Secretary of the Army is authorized to take all necessary measures to further stabilize and renovate Lock and Dam 10 at Boonesborough, Kentucky, with the purpose of extending the design life of the structure by an additional 50 years, at a total cost of \$24,000,000, with an estimated Federal cost of \$19,200,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$4,800,000.

(b) For purposes of this section only, “stabilize and renovate” shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following activities: stabilization of the main dam, auxiliary dam and lock; renovation of all operational aspects of the lock; and elevation of the main and auxiliary dams.】

【SEC. 632. (a)(1) The Federal Communications Commission shall modify the rules authorizing the operation of low-power FM radio stations, as proposed in MM Docket No. 99–25, to—

(A) prescribe minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels (as well as for co-channels and first- and second-adjacent channels); and

(B) prohibit any applicant from obtaining a low-power FM license if the applicant has engaged in any manner in the unlicensed operation of any station in violation of section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301).

(2) The Federal Communications Commission may not—

(A) eliminate or reduce the minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels required by paragraph (1)(A); or

(B) extend the eligibility for application for low-power FM stations beyond the organizations and entities as proposed in MM Docket No. 99–25 (47 CFR 73.853),

except as expressly authorized by an Act of Congress enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) Any license that was issued by the Commission to a low-power FM station prior to the date on which the Commission modifies its rules as required by paragraph (1) and that does not comply with such modifications shall be invalid.

(b)(1) The Federal Communications Commission shall conduct an experimental program to test whether low-power FM radio stations will result in harmful interference to existing FM radio stations if such stations are not subject to the minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels required by subsection (a). The Commission shall conduct such test in no more than nine FM radio markets, including urban, suburban, and rural markets, by waiving the minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels for the stations that are the subject of the experimental program. At least one of the stations shall be selected for the purpose of evaluating whether minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels are needed for FM translator stations. The Commission may, consistent with the public interest, continue after the conclusion of the experimental program to waive the minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels for the stations that are the subject of the experimental program.

(2) The Commission shall select an independent testing entity to conduct field tests in the markets of the stations in the experimental program under paragraph (1). Such field tests shall include—

(A) an opportunity for the public to comment on interference; and

(B) independent audience listening tests to determine what is objectionable and harmful interference to the average radio listener.

(3) The Commission shall publish the results of the experimental program and field tests and afford an opportunity for the public to comment on such results. The Federal Communications Commission shall submit a report on the experimental program and field tests to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than February 1, 2001. Such report shall include—

(A) an analysis of the experimental program and field tests and of the public comment received by the Commission;

(B) an evaluation of the impact of the modification or elimination of minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels on—

(i) listening audiences;

(ii) incumbent FM radio broadcasters in general, and on minority and small market broadcasters in particular, including an analysis of the economic impact on such broadcasters;

(iii) the transition to digital radio for terrestrial radio broadcasters;

(iv) stations that provide a reading service for the blind to the public; and

(v) FM radio translator stations;

(C) the Commission's recommendations to the Congress to reduce or eliminate the minimum distance separations for third-adjacent channels required by subsection (a); and

(D) such other information and recommendations as the Commission considers appropriate.】

【SEC. 633. For an additional amount for “Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses”, \$40,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the NTTC at Wheeling Jesuit University to continue the outreach program to assist small business development; \$600,000 shall be available for a grant for Western Carolina University to develop a tourism and hospitality curriculum; \$2,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the Bronx Museum of the Arts, New York, to develop facilities, including the Museum's participation in the Point Residency and the Community Gallery projects; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant to Soundview Community in Action in the Bronx, New York, for a technology access and business improvement project; \$5,000,000 shall be available for the Center for Rural Development, Somerset, Kentucky, for a regional program of technology workforce development; \$1,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the State University of New York to develop a facility and operate the Institute of Entrepreneurship for small business and workforce development; \$500,000 shall be available for a grant for Pike County, Kentucky, for an interpretive development initiative; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant to the East Los Angeles Community Union to develop a facility; \$5,000,000 shall be available for a grant to the Southern Kentucky Tourism Development Association for a regional tourism promotion initiative; \$1,500,000 shall be available for a grant for Union College, Barbourville, Ken-

tucky, for a technology and media center; \$500,000 shall be available for a grant to the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center, Inc., to work in conjunction with the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization and the Moundsville Economic Development Council for continued operations of the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center, and for infrastructure improvements associated with this initiative; \$2,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the City of Paintsville, Kentucky, for a regional arts and tourism center; \$200,000 shall be available for a grant for the Vandalia Heritage Foundation to fulfill its charter purposes; \$800,000 shall be available for a grant for the Museum of Science and Industry to develop a Manufacturing Learning Center; \$200,000 shall be available for a grant to Rural Enterprises, Inc., in Durant, Oklahoma, to continue support for a resource center for rural businesses; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant for Greenpoint Manufacturing and Design Center to acquire certain properties to develop a small business incubator facility; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant to the Long Island Bay Shore Aquarium to develop a facility; \$200,000 shall be available for a grant for Old Sturbridge Village's Threshold Project to develop an arts and tourism facility; \$1,300,000 shall be available for a grant to Pulaski County, Kentucky, for an emergency training center; \$2,000,000 shall be available for a grant for Promesa Enterprises in the Bronx, New York, to assist community-based businesses; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant to the City of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to develop a center to support technology and economic development initiatives; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the Safer Foundation to develop a facility; \$250,000 shall be available for a grant for the Johnstown Area Regional Industries Center for a Workforce Development initiative; \$600,000 shall be available for a grant for the Buckhorn Children's Foundation for a community-based youth development facility; \$250,000 shall be available for a grant for the Johnstown Area Regional Industries Center to continue support for the Entrepreneur Challenge 2000 small business incubator initiative; \$250,000 shall be available for a grant to the Business Development Assistance Group to establish an Entrepreneurship Center for New Americans in Northern Virginia; \$1,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the Brotherhood Business Development and Capital Fund for a small business technical assistance and loan program; \$900,000 shall be available for a grant for the Arizona Department of Public Safety for planning and design for infrastructure improvements; \$250,000 shall be available for a grant for Gadsden State Community College to develop a Center for Economic Development; \$2,000,000 shall be available for a grant to Morehead State University for a science research and technology center; \$350,000 shall be available for a grant for the Nicholas County, Kentucky, Industrial Authority to acquire certain properties in Carlisle, Kentucky, to develop a small business initiative; \$350,000 shall be available for a grant for Montgomery County, Kentucky, to develop an education and training facility; \$500,000 shall be available for a grant to the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, Bronx County, to develop a river house facility; \$500,000 shall be available for a grant to the New York Public Library Mott Haven Branch in the Bronx, New York, to develop a facility; and \$500,000 shall be available for a grant to the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education for a technology-based pilot program for vocational training for economic and job development.】

SEC. 【634】 621. None of the funds provided in this or any previous Act, or hereinafter made available to the Department of Commerce shall be available to issue or renew, for any fishing vessel, any general or harpoon category fishing permit for Atlantic bluefin tuna that would allow the vessel—

(1) to use an aircraft to locate, or otherwise assist in fishing for, catching, or possessing Atlantic bluefin tuna; or

(2) to fish for, catch, or possessing Atlantic bluefin tuna located by the use of an aircraft.

【SEC. 635. (a) This section may be cited as “Amy Boyer's Law”.

(b) Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The inappropriate display, sale, or use of social security numbers is a significant factor in a growing range of illegal activities, including fraud, identity theft, and, in some cases, stalking and other violent crimes.

(2) Because social security numbers are used to track financial, health care, and other sensitive information about individuals, the inappropriate sale or display of those numbers to the general public can result in serious invasions of individual privacy and facilitate the commission of criminal activity.

(3) The Federal Government requires virtually every individual in the United States to obtain and maintain a social security number in order to pay taxes, to qualify for social security benefits, or to seek employment. An unintended consequence of these requirements is that social security numbers have become tools that can be used to facilitate crime, fraud, and invasions of the privacy of the individuals to whom the numbers are assigned. Because the Federal Government created and maintains the social security number system, and because the Federal Government does not permit persons to exempt themselves from the requirements of that system, it is appropriate for the Federal Government to take steps to stem abuse of the system.

(4) A social security number is simply a sequence of numbers. In no meaningful sense can the number itself impart knowledge or ideas. Persons do not sell or transfer such numbers in order to convey any particularized message, nor to express to the purchaser any ideas, knowledge, or thoughts.

(5) No one should seek to profit from the display or sale to the general public of social security numbers in circumstances that create a substantial risk of physical, emotional, or financial harm to the individuals to whom those numbers are assigned.

(6) Various entities may display, sell, or use social security numbers, including the private sector, the Federal Government and State governments, and Federal and State courts. Whatever the source, the inappropriate display or sale to the general public of social security numbers should be prevented.

(7) Congress should enact legislation that will offer an individual assigned a social security number necessary protection from the display, sale, or purchase of the number in circumstances that might facilitate unlawful conduct or that might otherwise likely result in unfair and deceptive practices.

(c)(1) Part A of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN MISUSES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER"

"SEC. 1150A. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person may display or sell to the general public any individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, without the affirmatively expressed consent, electronically or in writing, of the individual.

"(b) No person may obtain any individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, for purposes of locating or identifying an individual with the intent to physically injure, harm, or use the identity of the individual for illegal purposes.

"(c) In order for consent to exist under subsection (a), the person displaying, or seeking to display, or selling or attempting to sell, an individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, shall—

"(1) inform the individual of the general purposes for which the number will be utilized and the types of persons to whom the number may be available; and

"(2) obtain affirmatively expressed consent electronically or in writing.

"(d) Except as set forth in subsection (b), nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or limit the display, sale, or use of a social security number—

"(1)(A) permitted, required, or excepted, expressly or by implication, under section 205(c)(2), section 7(a)(2) of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a note; 88 Stat. 1909), section 6109(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.), or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191; 110 Stat. 1936) or the amendments made by that Act, or (B) in connection with an activity authorized under or pursuant to section 4(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1843(k)), whether or not such activity is conducted by or subject to any limitations or requirements applicable to a financial holding company;

"(2) by a professional or commercial user who appropriately uses the information in the normal course and scope of their businesses for purposes of retrieval of other information, except that the professional or commercial user may not display or sell the number (or any identifiable derivative of the number) to the general public;

"(3) for purposes of law enforcement, including investigation of fraud or as required under subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, and chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–508 (12 U.S.C. 1951–1959); or

"(4) that may appear in a public record including, but not limited to, proceedings or records of Federal or State courts.

"(e)(1) Any individual aggrieved by any act of any person in violation of this section may bring a civil action in a United States district court to recover—

"(A) such preliminary and equitable relief as the court determines to be appropriate; and

"(B) the greater of—

"(i) actual damages;

"(ii) liquidated damages of \$2,500; or

"(iii) in the case of a violation that was willful and resulted in profit or monetary gain, liquidated damages of \$10,000.

"(2) In the case of a civil action brought under paragraph (1)(B)(iii) in which the aggrieved individual has substantially prevailed, the court may assess against the respondent a reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs and expenses (including expert fees) reasonably incurred.

"(3) No action may be commenced under this subsection more than 3 years after the date on which the violation was or should reasonably have been discovered by the aggrieved individual.

"(4) The remedy provided under this subsection shall be in addition to any other lawful remedy available to the individual.

"(f)(1) Any person who the Commissioner of Social Security determines has violated this section shall be subject, in addition to any other penalties that may be prescribed by law, to—

"(A) a civil money penalty of not more than \$5,000 for each such violation; and

"(B) a civil money penalty of not more than \$50,000, if violations have occurred with such frequency as to constitute a general business practice.

"(2) Any willful violation committed contemporaneously with respect to the social security numbers of 2 or more individuals by means of mail, telecommunication, or otherwise shall be treated as a separate violation with respect to each such individual.

"(3) The provisions of section 1128A (other than subsections (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), and (m), and the first sentence of subsection (c) and the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 205 shall apply to civil money penalties under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to a penalty or proceeding under section 1128A(a), except that, for purposes of this paragraph, any reference in section 1128A to the Secretary shall be deemed a reference to the Commissioner of Social Security.

"(g) In this section, the term 'display or sell to the general public' means the intentional placing of an individual's social security number, or identifying portion thereof, in a viewable manner on a web site that makes such information available to the general public, or otherwise intentionally communicating an individual's social security number, or an identifying portion thereof, to the general public.

"(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the use of social security numbers by the Federal Government for governmental purposes, including any of the following purposes:

"(1) National security.

"(2) Law enforcement.

"(3) Public health.

"(4) Federal or federally-funded research conducted for the purposes of advancing knowledge.

"(5) When such numbers are required to be submitted as part of the process for applying for any type of government benefit or program."

(2) Section 208(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 408(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by inserting "or" after the semicolon; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (8), the following new paragraphs:

"(9) except as provided in section 1150A(d), knowingly and willfully displays or sells to the general public (as defined in section 1150A(g)) any individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, without the affirmatively expressed consent (as defined in section 1150A(c)), electronically or in writing, of such individual; or

"(10) obtains any individual's social security number, or any identifiable derivative of such number, for purposes of locating or identifying an individual with the intent to physically injure, harm, or use the identity of the individual for illegal purposes;"

(3) The amendments made by this subsection apply with respect to violations occurring on and after the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d)(1) The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the feasibility and advisability of imposing additional limitations or prohibitions on the use of social security numbers in public records.

(2) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1). The report shall include a detailed description of the activities and results of the study and such recommendations for legislative action as the Comptroller General considers appropriate.】

【SEC. 636. The Cuyahoga Valley National Park shall not be redesignated as a Class I area under Title I, Part C of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. sections 7470–7479.】

SEC. 622. *Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2002 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2002.*

SEC. 623. (a) *In order to promote efficiency and flexibility in the use of telecommunications and information services to boost educational outcomes and to reduce the administrative burden on, and uncertainty of funding for, applicants, the Federal Communications Commission shall, no later than September 30, 2002, complete a rule-making revising the Universal Service support mechanism for schools and libraries (“E-rate program” or “program”) consistent with section 254(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 to—*

(1) *allocate funds for discounts under the program using a need-based formula;*

(2) *define eligible services under the program to include additional services that promote effective use of telecommunications and information services, such as teacher training and software; and*

(3) *assess how to institute performance measures for the program, such as those used by the Department of Education or other entities to gauge the effectiveness of education technology programs in promoting student achievement.*

(b) *In carrying out subsection (a), the Commission shall consider—*

(1) *in consultation with the Secretary of Education—*

(A) *need-based formulas used by the Secretary to allocate funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (“ESEA”), such as the formula used to allocate funds for the education of disadvantaged children under title I of that Act;*

(B) *how to reasonably allocate funds for discounts to private schools in a manner consistent with the formula established under subsection (b)(1)(A) for the allocation of funds for discounts to public schools;*

(C) *how to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the coordination by recipients of the discounts for services provided by the E-rate program and funds provided for education technology and related services under ESEA into an overall technology plan; and*

(D) *how to assess improvements in student learning in order to carry out subsection (a)(3);*

(2) *how to allocate funds for discounts on the basis of need in order to assist libraries with telecommunications and information services; and*

(3) *how to adjust the allocation of funds for discounts under this subsection to take into account high-cost service areas, as defined by the Commission in implementing the Universal Service program. (Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106–553.)*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

【SEC. 206. The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of the Act entitled “An Act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes” is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the paragraph under the heading “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Operations, Research, and Facilities” the following new proviso: “: Provided further, That, of the amounts made available for the National Marine Fisheries Service under this heading, \$10,000,000

shall be available only for research regarding litigation concerning the Alaska Steller sea lion and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries, of which \$6,000,000 shall be available only for the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research to study the impact of ocean climate shifts on the North Pacific and Bering Sea fish and marine mammal species composition, of which \$2,000,000 shall be available only for the National Ocean Service to study predator/prey relationships as they relate to the decline of the western population of Steller sea lions, and of which \$2,000,000 shall be available only for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council for an independent analysis of Steller sea lion science and other work related to such litigation”.]

【SEC. 207. (a) In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under the heading “Operations, Research, and Facilities, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration” in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, \$7,500,000 is appropriated for disaster assistance for communities affected by the 2000 western Alaska salmon disaster for which the Secretary of Commerce declared a fishery failure under section 312(a) of the Magnuson Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act.

(b) Funds appropriated by this section shall be made available as direct lump sum payments no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, as follows: \$3,500,000 to the Tanana Chiefs Conference, \$3,500,000 to the Association of Village Council Presidents, and \$500,000 to Kawerak.

(c) Such funds shall be used to provide personal assistance with priority given to (1) food, (2) energy needs, (3) housing assistance, (4) transportation fuel including for subsistence activities, and (5) other urgent community needs.

(d) Not more than 5 percent of such funds may be used for administrative expenses.

(e) The President of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the President of the Association of Village Council Presidents, and the President of Kawerak shall disburse all funds no later than May 1, 2000 and shall submit a report to the Secretary of Commerce detailing the expenditure of funds, including the number of persons and households served and the amount of administrative costs, by the end of the fiscal year.】

【SEC. 208. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act, \$3,000,000 is appropriated to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide economic assistance to fishermen and fishing communities affected by federal closures and fishing restrictions in the Hawaii long line fishery, to remain available until expended.】

【SEC. 209. IMPLEMENTATION OF STELLER SEA LION PROTECTIVE MEASURES.—

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the western population of Steller sea lions has substantially declined over the last twenty-five years.

(2) scientists should closely research and analyze all possible factors relating to such decline, including the possible interactions between commercial fishing and Steller sea lions and the localized depletion hypothesis;

(3) the authority to manage commercial fishing in federal waters lies with the regional councils and the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this section “Secretary”) pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (hereafter in this section “Magnuson-Stevens Act”); and

(4) the Secretary of Commerce shall comply with the Magnuson-Stevens Act when using fishery management plans and regulations to implement the decisions made pursuant to findings under the Endangered Species Act, and shall utilize the processes and procedures of the regional fishery management councils as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

(b) INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC REVIEW.—The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (hereafter in this section “North Pacific Council”) shall utilize the expertise of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct an independent scientific review of the November 30, 2000 Biological Opinion for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries (hereafter in this section “Biological Opinion”), its underlying hypothesis, and the Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (hereafter in this section “Alternatives”) contained therein. The Secretary shall cooperate with the independent scientific review, and the National Academy of Sciences is requested to give its highest priority to this review.

(c) PREPARATION OF FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS AND REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN THE NOVEMBER 30, 2000 BIOLOGICAL OPINION.—

(1) The Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the North Pacific Council proposed conservation and management measures to implement the Alternatives contained in the November 30, 2000 Biological Opinion for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries. The North Pacific Council shall prepare and transmit to the Secretary a fishery management plan amendment or amendments to implement such Alternatives that are consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act (including requirements in such Act relating to best available science, bycatch reduction, impacting on fishing communities, the safety of life at sea, and public comment and hearings.)

(2) The Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries shall be managed in a manner consistent with the Alternatives contained in the Biological Opinion, except as otherwise provided in this section. The Alternatives shall become fully effective no later than January 1, 2002, as revised if necessary and appropriate based on the independent scientific review referred to in subsection (b) and other new information, and shall be phased in in 2001 as described in paragraph (3).

(3) The 2001 Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries shall be managed in accordance with the fishery management plan and federal regulations in effect for such fisheries prior to July 15, 2000, including—

- (A) conservative total allowable catch levels;
- (B) no entry zones within three miles of rookeries;
- (C) restricted harvest levels near rookeries and haul-outs;
- (D) federally-trained observers;
- (E) spatial and temporal harvest restrictions;
- (F) federally-mandated bycatch reduction programs; and
- (G) additional conservation benefits provided through cooperative fishing arrangements,

and said regulations are hereby restored to full force and effect.

(4) The Secretary shall amend these regulations by January 20, 2001, after consultation with the North Pacific Council and in a manner consistent with all law, including the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and consistent with the Alternatives to the maximum extent practicable, subject to the other provisions of this subsection.

(5) The harvest reduction requirement ("Global Control Rule") shall take effect immediately in any 2001 groundfish fishery in which it applies, but shall not cause a reduction in the total allowable catch of any fishery of more than ten percent.

(6) In enforcing regulations for the 2001 fisheries, the Secretary, upon recommendation of the North Pacific Council, may open critical habitat where needed, adjust seasonal catch levels, and take other measures as needed to ensure that harvest levels are sufficient to provide income from these fisheries for small boats and Alaskan on-shore processors that is no less than in 1999.

(7) The regulations that are promulgated pursuant to paragraph (4) shall not be modified in any way other than upon recommendation of the North Pacific Council, before March 15, 2001.

(d) SEA LION PROTECTION MEASURES.—\$20,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to remain available until expended to develop and implement a coordinated, comprehensive research and recovery program for the Steller sea lion, which shall be designed to study—

- (1) available prey species;
- (2) predator/prey relationships;

(3) predation by other marine mammals;

(4) interactions between fisheries and Steller sea lions, including the localized depletion theory;

(5) regime shift, climate change, and other impacts associated with changing environmental conditions in the North Pacific and Bering Sea;

(6) disease;

(7) juvenile and pup survival rates;

(8) population counts;

(9) nutritional stress;

(10) foreign commercial harvest of sealions outside the exclusive economic zone;

(11) the residual impacts of former government-authorized Steller sea lion eradication bounty programs; and

(12) the residual impacts of intentional lethal takes of Steller sea lions. Within available funds the Secretary shall implement on a pilot basis innovative non-lethal measures to protect Steller sea lions from marine mammal predators including killer whales,

(e) ECONOMIC DISASTER RELIEF.—\$30,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to make available as a direct payment to the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference to distribute to fishing communities, businesses, community development quota groups, individuals, and other entities to mitigate the economic losses caused by Steller sea lion protection measures heretofore incurred; provided that the President of such organization shall provide a written report to the Secretary and the House and Senate Appropriations Committee within six months of receipt of these funds.】 (*Division A, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.*)

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

【SEC. 213. (a) The provisions of H.R. 5548 (as enacted into law by H.R. 4942 of the 106th Congress) are amended as follows:

(1) In title I, under the heading "Salaries and Expenses, United States Marshals Service", by striking "3,947" and inserting "4,034".

(2) In title I, by redesignating sections 114 through 119 as sections 113 through 118, respectively.

(3) In title II, under the heading "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities", by striking "\$31,439,000" and inserting "\$32,054,000".

(4) In title II, under the heading "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Coastal and Ocean Activities"—

(A) by striking "non-contiguous States except Hawaii" and inserting "Alaska";

(B) by striking "Inc." and inserting "Inc.";

(C) by striking "scrub;" and inserting "scrub;"; and

(D) by striking "watershed for lower Rouge River restoration;" and inserting "watershed:".

(5) In title IV, by striking section 406 and by redesignating sections 407 and 408 as sections 406 and 407, respectively.

(6) In title VI, by striking sections 635 and 636.

(7) In title IX, in the first proviso of section 901, by striking "territory or an Indian Tribe" and inserting "or territory".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in H.R. 4942 of the 106th Congress on the date of its enactment.】 (*Division A, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.*)